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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,590 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd Jan.
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3661	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	3 th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
ANCONA	3128	600	H. G. Murray	5th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 18, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
● ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	31st Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 6TH MARCH.

THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 5000 and 1000 Horse Power, the largest on the Indian run.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has splendid accommodation for first class passengers only. She is furnished with ample bath rooms, punkahs, &c., and the refrigerating room ensures a full supply of Ice, Fresh Meats, and Milk throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill.	2700	400	on or about 28th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 1803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 a.m., (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
*CLAN MURRAY	2,200	E. Worfolk	23rd Jan.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

* This steamer carries second-class passengers only.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny ,, ,,	,, ,,	0 6
One Shilling ,, ,,	,, ,,	0 12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,,	,, ,,	1 0
Two Shillings ,, ,,	,, ,,	1 12
Four Shillings ,, ,,	,, ,,	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

		Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	41 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS.
ACADEMY BOARDS.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS.
SLABS & MULLERS.

SKETCHING TABLETS
PALETTES.
PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HAMILTON, late Permanent Way Inspector, Sind Pishin State Railway.

GEORGE BRADY, late Honorary Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent.

J. L. COLLINS, late Accountant, Indus Valley State Railway.

WILLIAM McAULEY, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.

THOMAS BRADY, late Inspector, Southern Mahratta Railway.

JOHN GLENDARVIN WINSTONE, late Surgeon, Bombay.

Mrs. CATHARINA DE CRUZ E BARRETTO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to erect in the neighbourhood of Lahore a College building for the education of the sons of Rulers, Chiefs, and native gentlemen of position in the Punjab.

2. Designs for this building are invited by the Committee of Management, who will pay an HONORARIUM of Rs. 2,000 (Rs. Two Thousand) for the design which they may accept.

3. All that will be required in the first instance is

(*a*). A ground plan.
(*b*). An elevation.
(*c*). A section drawing showing general features of construction.
(*d*). A general description of the building with a detailed statement of the materials to be employed in construction.
(*e*). A certificate that the entire cost of construction throughout will not exceed Rs. 1,60,000 approximately.

But the author of the design which may be accepted will be required, as a condition antecedent to payment of the HONORARIUM, to furnish within three months of notice of acceptance complete drawings, estimates and specifications necessary for the construction of the building; and also to make the design with above plans and documents over to the Committee as their property.

4. The accommodation required is one theatre or speech-room about 52 by 30 feet; five class-rooms about 22 by 20 feet; a library about 40 by 30 feet; play-room, laboratory, Principal's room, visitors' room, office, each of the same size as the class-rooms; together with lavatory accommodation. The plan must be so arranged as to admit of the construction of the theatre or speech-room together with the five class-rooms and lavatories as a building complete in itself for immediate use, but capable of having the other accommodation added when required; and also of being still further extended should necessity arise.

5. The papers (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), referred to in para. 3 should be submitted on or before 20th April, 1886, to the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, LAHORE, who is the Secretary to the Committee of Management. The Committee will take the papers submitted into consideration immediately after the 20th of April.

6. No design submittted should be marked with the name of the author, but with some selected motto or device, and the author's name and address should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked with the same motto or device and forwarded along with the design.

7. The Committee are not bound to accept any of the designs submitted, and no person submitting an unaccepted design or papers will have any claim against the Committee except for the return of the design and papers furnished by him.

By order,
R. G. THOMSON,
Secy. to Committee of Management,
Punjab Chiefs' College.

Dated Lahore, 7th January, 1886.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BARTON and Co., have much pleasure to inform the GENERAL PUBLIC that they are now SELLING OFF the undermentioned Goods to CLEAR the STOCK, to facilitate STOCK-TAKING, at very low prices and much below the prices charged by other firms.

Albums.
Bon Bons.
Concertinas.
Card Cases.
Dolls, Dolls.
Gold Guards.
Hand-bags.
Inkstands.
Ladies' Companions.
Majolica Vases.

Musical Boxes.
Needle Cases.
Wall Brackets.
Electro-plated Ware.
Plush Goods.
Toys ! Toys ! ! Toys ! !
Writing-Desks.
Whips.
Enamelled Ware.
Crockery Ware.

CRICKETING KIT.

Bats from Rs. 4 to 9.
Stumps, Rs. 5 per set.
Batting Gloves, Rs. 6 per pair.
Leg Guards, Rs. 6.

Balls, from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8.
Wicket-keeping Gauntlets Rs. 6-8 per pair.
Foot Balls (Rugby).

INSPECTION INVITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White		54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	8 0	...	...
Do. yellow ,,	6 12	...	...
Benedictine from the Monastery		65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best		56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga		39 8	...
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen		42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best		28 0	...
Vermouth		21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.		...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial		14 0	..

BEER.

Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4 0

CIDER, ETC.

Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.

		CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac ****	Very superior Old Pale	16 0
,, ***	Superior Old Pale	14 0
,, **	Fine Old, very soft	12 0
,, *	Capital Peg,	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping ... 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do.	2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do.	4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA.	42 0	130 0	248 0	485 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	249 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order	Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44	Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order	Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12	Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order	Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments	Rs. 288

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhoea. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONFECTIONERY.

ALLAHABAD, (BUNCOMBE & Co.)

Lemon Star Rock.
Lemon Barley Sugar.
Accidulated Lemon Drops.

Almond Hard Bake.
Almond Toffee.
Strawberry Drops.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Chocolate Cream.
Chocolate Nougats.
Burnt Almonds.
Chocolate Noels.
Sugared Almonds.
Conversation Lozenges.
Vegetable Dragees.

Chocolate Drops.
Pralines.
Chocolate Menier.
French Mixtures.
Scotch do.
Jujubes.
Assorted Drops.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Re. 1-12 per lb.

Greengages.
Cherries.

Pears.
Strawberries.

Apricots.
Knots and Brochettes.

DRY FRUITS.

French Prunes for Dessert.
Turkey Figs.
Almonds, Currants.

French Prunes for Stewing.
Muscatelle Raisins.
Pistachio Nuts.

W. J. ESSAI,
CONFISERIE DE PARIS.
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

	Rs. a.
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0
NIGGER BONES.	
Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0 8
TAMBOURINES. WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
11 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,, ,,	9 0
11 ,, ,,	6 0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3 0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal hoop	10 0
CASTANETS.	
Ebony, per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

	Rs. a
CORNETS.	
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed *i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling, in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75 0
Do. do. without lip-plate	61 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.	
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY. The Performance will commence with Mayhew's celebrated Farce in one Act, entitled,
WANDERING MINSTREL.
To be followed by the Popular Burlesque,
IXION
OR
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

Ixion	Miss Emma Markham.
Jupiter	Mr. C. Vane.
Mercury	" J. Devon.
Eagle	Master Harold.
Cupid	Miss May Anderson.
Bacchus	Mr. Daubany.
Ganeymede	" Geo. Anderson.
Apollo	Miss Minnie Hinson.
Mars	Mr. H. Cleveland.
Minerva	" D. C. Smith.
Juno	Mrs. Geo. Norville
Venus	Miss L. Vernon.

Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

IN PREPARATION
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
BY GENERAL REQUEST.
THIS EVENING, AT 4-30 P.M.,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
TO
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AND
NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA,
GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BABAJEE GOPALL, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, on Land's End-road, Malabar Hill, the residence of the late Mr. Kessowjee Naik. For particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the TOP-FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, at Tardeo, vacated by O. Schiller, Esq. Rent, Rs. 110. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rampart-row, opposite Watson's Hotel. Rent, Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sales of the Landed properties at Mazagon, that were to TAKE PLACE THIS DAY have been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNACE, SHIPS KNEES, HOOP-IRON, RIGGING, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, opposite to Messrs. Donald, Henesey & Couper's Iron Works on account of the concerned :—
1 old furnace.
10 ship's knees.
40 bundles hoop iron.
Pieces of old rigging, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUALE BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from those concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, 3 p. m., all the materials for removal of the old Sailors' Home Building with other houses and stable bearing Nos. 25, 26, and 27, and 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 near the Dhobie Talao Markets between the Tram Lines to the Trinity Chapel. The same will be sold either in one or in separate lots as may be convenient.

N.B.—The buildings are pucka-built with best teakwood works and double-tiled roofs with well-paved ground floor; and the sale affords a rare opportunity even to men of limited means to have serviceable materials to suit their convenience.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Three very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, in Mazagon, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Nawab's Tank-road. Rent, Rs. 65. Also another Bungalow in the same compound. Rent, Rs. 30. Also a spacious godown for Rs. 30. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.
FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scaveager Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by a NATIVE PRINCE in CENTRAL INDIA, COUPLES of DOMESTIC ANIMALS such as fowl, sheep, and cattle of the different countries of the world for his museum. Any Mercantile or Shipping Company in Bombay willing to supply them should apply to A. B., care of the Post Master, Indore Camp, stating time and cost per couple including delivery at Indore Station.

Any Gentleman having the couples of these animals for sale may apply to the above address.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી ન્યુ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1885.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1885-86 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ડા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 23rd January, 1886, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1886, Grand evening Concert in the Town Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Reay, in aid of Funds of THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Particulars hereafter. Reserved Seats Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—To-day being the last day of our Clearance Sale of remaining Christmas Goods, we request the Public to see our Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED, an engagement with lady either as MAID or NURSE to children; the former preferred. —Apply to G. G., care of this Office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Chocolate, Vanilla, Pine-apple, and Rose; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB HORSES at Abdool Raham's Stable, opposite Byculla Club, to-day, at 3-30 p. m., property of Arab dealers leaving for their native country.

CALADIUMS, Gladiolus, Lilies, Ixias, Sparaxis, Tritonias, Freesias, Scillas Amaryllis, and Crinums. Just imported. Particulars on application to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated near the B. B. and C. I. Parel Station, only two minutes walk from the station. Apply at the same Bungalow to D. CURSETJEE MAJOO.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream. Pine Apple Water Ice. Wines and Spirits wholesale and retail. English and French Sweets.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

CRICKET KIT.—Single cane, double cane, and treble cane BATS and BALLS. Prices very moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A VERY STYLISH, Home Built MINIATURE BROUGHAM for sale at BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, drivin and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursati, Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, by M. GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

SEWING MACHINES of every description, with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments, a large assortment to select from.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—One fine Brilliant about 24 cts. One single stone Diamond Ring 9¼ cts. Apply to Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co., 18, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 39 min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibit on highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 26. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE, a handsome Exhibition Showcase, 11 feet high and 6½ feet square, fitted with plate-glass, being disposed of in consequence of the Exhibition scheme having fallen through.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED for wholesale Mily. stout yarn dyed Scarlet, Khakee, and Blue Serges at Rs. 3, 2¾, and 2¼ per yard respectively. Army Welsh Flannel at annas 10 per yard. Yarn dyed fast colored Khakee Drill from 5 to 6 annas per yard. Vol. Helmets complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

WANTED, for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—
One Sub-Overseer on .... Rs. 70 by 20 Batta.
One do. do. .... " 60 by 20 "
One do. do. .... " 45 by 20 "

Applicants must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers, and must not be over 30 years of age. All appointments will be probationary for one year.

Applications with certificates to be sent to
THE PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach,
before 31st January, 1886.
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Broach.
Broach, 7th January, 1886.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co. Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
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Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
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Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
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Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
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Hochheimer	" ..	" 18 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ...
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Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
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Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
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Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0	..
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St. Paulis Beer	Rs. 6 4	..
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
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Do. do Finest	" 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
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Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	" 1 4	0 12
Cellery	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ..
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean	" ..	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ...	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" ..	" 1 12

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Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's band at the Ladies' Gymkhana th[illegible] afternoon.
Gaiety Theatre, the "Wandering Minstrel" and "Ixion," at 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi and his trained animals, at 4-30 p.m.
Prize Race, Elphinstone Institution, at 4-30 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Poona Sky races.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Futtey Isslaimo, from Damaun. Yesterday:—Akaba (s), from Cardiff; Bretwalda (s), Aden; Nuttrwoolie, Tellicherry; Arabia (s), Busreh; and Titania, Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Waverly (s), for Havre; Burmah (s), K. Coasts and Kurrachee; and Assam (s), Trieste &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Assam left the dock on Thursday and s. s. Waverly yesterday.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—The special train for the next meet at Andheri leaves Grant Road at 5-15 local time.

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—H. E. the Governor's band will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this afternoon.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th January 1886 was 38,437 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,602.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Rushan Dildarkhan, a fireman of the s.s. Malwa, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of deserting from that vessel on the 15th instant, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Bhaya Jotee, a labourer, aged 30 years. On the 9th instant he sustained a fracture to his left arm, while in the act of lifting a heavy load of wood, and died from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Khodabux Shaik Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three horns from the Wari Bunder goods station, G. I. P. Railway, on Thursday. The accused was arrested by a police ramoosee while he was removing the horns from a bag and walking away. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Madrasee woman named Mungal Chowree, aged 60 years. Deceased was a habitual drunkard. On Thursday evening she was found staggering along the Mazagon Road. She suddenly fell down on the road, and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Gunnoo Oomajee, residing at Maudvie, has reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket on Thursday between Bholeshwar and the Arthur Crawford Markets a purse containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 26-8-0.—Mr. Sorabjee Dorabjee, residing at Cowasjee Patel street, has also reported that on Thursday he had dropped from his pocket two currency notes for Rs. 15 somewhere about Hummun Street, Fort.

THE BACHELORS' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The society gave their third concert at Mazagon, and from the very large attendance of the friends, who readily responded to the invitations of the members, proved conclusively that the musical treats afforded by the bachelors are much appreciated. The programme for the evening contained no fewer than twelve items and among the contributors the names of Messrs. Lamb, Tuelenberg, Brandon, Jones and Good may be mentioned to show how well the entertainment was given.

ACCIDENTS.—A labourer named Beema Luximon, engaged in digging on the east side at the top of Cambala Hill, accidently fell and rolled down the Hill on Thursday, fracturing one of his legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Balvi Fakoo, a purdasee aged about 30 years, was found lying in a helpless condition on the Queen's Road on Thursday evening. The man stated that he was kicked by a horse on the abdomen, while walking behind it. The horse and another were being led by their keepers and became restive all of a sudden when he met with the accident. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Yesterday, at the Appeal Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, on behalf of Buchoobai, the respondent in the case of Lilladhur Shamjee *vs.* Buchoobai, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon Lilladhur Shamjee, the appellant, and defendant, to show cause why leave should not be granted her to appeal to the Privy Council, from the decision of the Appeal Court. The suit was filed by Buchoobai to recover the share of her deceased husband, the late Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, in the commission earned by the firm of Shamjee Jadowjee and Company, agents to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. The application was granted.

"A MARKETING GRIEVANCE."—We have received the following letter, to which 49 signatures are appended:—"In refernce to "House-keeper's" complaint in your issue of the 16th instant we, the butchers of the Nul Bazar, beg to state through your paper that no such complaint has been made to any butcher in the Nul market, and we are prepared to prove the fact that no stale meat has been left or offered for sale in the Nul market. During the last month, on account of the scarcity of fish, all the meat slaughtered for daily consumption was sold, and nothing remained to become loathsome. We are not allowed to sell loathsome or stale meat, either in cold or hot weather. We do dot give or offer bribes to any jemadar or any other person in connection with the markets. Under the present superintendence we know what we are entitled to, and where to make our complaints if any thing of the kind was attempted."

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 24.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
HARVEST FESTIVAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 384, 312 & 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 381, 383 and 384.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem.—"O give thanks unto the Lord."—Bernard—Farebrother.

Monday, January 25.—Conversion of Saint Paul.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, January 28.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Offertories are for the purchase of a new stop for the Cathedral organ.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 218, 186 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 405, 199 and 408.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 178 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 222, 292, and 32.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 489 and 508.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 266, 541 and 316.

Wednesday, January 27.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 176, 220 and 24.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Divine Service on board sailing-vessel Glanivor.
11 a.m.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Inchborva, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship Sir Launcelot at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-30 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

FOUR MILE WALKING MATCH IN BOMBAY.

A th[illegible]t meeting held in the Bombay Gymnasium p[illegible]lion, for the destribution of prizes, a gentleman announced his intention to offer two silver cups to be competed for in a four mile walking match, the conditions being that the competitors should be students, ex students and graduates of the colleges only.

The match will be held this afternoon in the compound of the Elphinstone High School at 4-30.

The course, 660 feet in length, has been chalked out and 32 laps will complete the four miles. Seats have been provided for 600 spectators. Cards of invitation to all the principal European and Native ladies and gentleman have been issued. Mr. W. Kirk, winners of some important walking matches in England has consented to direct the programme, and to act as judge. His decision will be final. Mr. J. C. Cama will act as Starter, and the following gentlemen as stewards:—Mr. F. R. Vicajee, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Mr. C. N. Seervai, Mr. Dorab J. Tata and Dr. T. B. Neriman.

The following entries have been made:—

Mr Ardeshir J Bilimoria, B A.
Mr J C Patel, B A.
Mr J D Mahaluxmi.
Mr Jamsetjee P Mistry.
Mr Dosabhoy R Kohla.
Mr Nasserwanjee F Mirza, B A, L L B.
Mr Phorozeshah N. Pleader, B A.
Mr P D Sanjana.
Mr Framjee J Patel.
Mr Framroz M Dadisa.
MrMerwanjee E Mistry.
Mr Rustomjee N Vacha-Gandy.
Mr Sorabjee E Dubash.
Mr Sorabjee C Bennett.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Dhunghee Bagchund, a tobacconist, charged Ramdass Khooshul, Sallay Mahomed Ebram, Babajee Gunsett, Gopall Heerjee, Bhut Motiram Tuljeram, Hirilal Tribhowan, Bhut Petamber, Purboolall Heerlal Dewan and Hormusjee Sorabjee Settna, nine persons, all tobacconists, except the last two, who are tobacco inspectors, with defaming him on the 25th November last. The last accused was also charged with distributing libellous handbills under section 1199 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Peroshah Mehta appeared for No. 1, Mr. Munsooklall for Nos. 2, 3 and 8, and Mr. Pestonjee for No. 9.

Mr. Burder, in opening the case, said that the grounds on which the case was brought were defamatory notices signed and published and distributed by the accused which practically ruined his client.

His worship asked if the accused were charged with conspiracy to defame.

Mr. Burder replied that they were not, but it would not be necssary to proceed against each one separately as they had all signed the same notice. Before going into the case, he said that, with the permission of the Court, he wished to withdraw the case against Nos. 4,5,6, and 7 as they had tendered a written apology to the complainant, who had accepted it. They appeared to be the tools of the others, and more especially, which he would be able to show, of Nos. 8 and 9.

His worship allowed the case to be dropped against the accused named.

In detailing the circumstances which had probably actuated the accused, Mr. Burder said the complainant Dhunjee has carried on the business of a wholesale and retail tobaconist up to the year 1883. Everything went on smoothly, and he carried on his business with very lucrative results. In 1883 and 1884, complainats began to be made of the tobacco inspectors, the eighth and ninth accused. It was discovered that they were levying a sort of black-mail on the tobacconists, and this of course caused great dissatisfaction to many of them. They determined to petition Government, and for that purpose they laid a trap for the inspector named Naggundas, who fell into it in a most simple-minded way, and accepted a bribe. He was suspended, and though enquiries by his superiors were made, the matter was dropped for some reason. This action on the part of the tobacconists naturally caused great annoyance to the inspectors. From that date to the present the complainant was harassed in every way, and he was in the end practically ruined. In 1884 the tobacconists petitioned government in reference to their alleged grievances. The complainant took a leading part in the matter, and got two hundred persons to sign the petition, which asked for a commission to enquire into the grievances. But in the usual way months passed and nothing was done, and the complainant determined to get up another petition, which he did in the latter end of last year, and which is now having the consideration of Government. Mr. Nugent had addressed him, Mr. Burder, on the subject, and he mentioned the fact to show that the matter is still in progress and is not a myth. The accused Hormusjee knew about these various petitions, and he knew that they were about him. The prosecution would attempt to show that he tried to prevent the commission asked for being formed and hit on the plan of sending round these notices complained of to various merchants. His object was that before the year was out, the complainant would have his license taken away, and he would therefore have *locus standi* in the commission. The accused took an active part in the affair and distributed many of the notices himself. The result was that Dhunjee was pressed by his creditors, because they understood he had lost his license, and in effect the whole of his business was ruined.

A clerk in the office of the *Jame Jamshed* was called, and proved that Parboolall Heerlall called at his office and ordered 500 copies of the notice to be printed.

The complainant was next examined and the case adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RAILWAY FROM GODHRA TO RUTLAM.

THE *Gujrat Sabha* of Ahmedabad has submitted a petition to Government praying that a railway be constructed from Godhra to Rutlam. The petitioners state that the line will open up the rich and fertile territory of Malwa, which now sends her goods to Bombay by a circuitous route extending over 500 miles. The proposed railway brings Malwa within a distance of 157 miles from Bombay. We regret, however, that at the present moment Government will not take the matter into serious consideration. Their hands are quite full of work. They have got to find ways and means to provide money for the Delhi Camp-of-exercise, for the settlement of the Burman territory and for an increase in the army. Some of the petitioners are millionaires. Why can't they form a joint stock company and ask Government to let them construct the railway?—*Hitechu.*

THE MONSTER MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THERE does not appear to be much truth in the glowing account which, some time ago, was telegraphed to the *Times of India* regarding the "monster" meeting said to have been held at Ahmednagar to protest against the Freestudentship-rules. When we first read the telegram on this subject sent to our esteemed contemporary by the organizers of the aforesaid meeting, we felt misgivings as to the genuineness of the account; for we never believed that the Marathas, Kunbis and other less educated classes of Ahmednagar would be so foolish as to adopt a suicidal policy. Our doubts have been verified by the perusal of several private letters we have received from Ahmednagar.—*The Pandit.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

IN congratulating the Mahomedan community on the appointment of Mr. Nur-Ud-din to the Statutory Civil Service, the *Kossid-I-Moombai*, the Mussulman paper of Bombay, says:—Members of our community must not forget that to enable us to secure more rights and privileges from Government we must educate our sons better than we do now. Ruffianly looking moslem boys are now seen in the hooka khanas enjoying their chillam in presence of their elders. This must not be. An illiterate father now-a-days places with his own hands a *bidi* between his son's lips, and rejoices at the efforts of the youngster to smoke. An aged father speaks nonsense in the *kawa khana* in presence of his son. All this must be put a stop to if we wish to come abreast of the other communities.

THE TRAM LINE IN ABDOOL RAHMAN STREET.

WE are happy to see that the town councillors are not disposed, this time, to easily sanction a large expenditure for widening Abdool Rahman Street. Some of the members stoutly oppose the purchase of a house which, if pulled down, would be a sorry improvement to the disgraceful state of things in this locality. The members persist that the widening of the street will largely benefit the tramway company which should pay half share of the proposed expenditure.—*Bombay Samachar.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·891
Temperature of the Air	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =80).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·0
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224

* From midnight to midnight

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

THE special correspondent of the Allahabad paper sends the following account of the march-past at the Camp-of-Exercise:—We have had our grand march-past, but it was shorn of its splendour by the heavy rain which fell pitilessly upon the troops and spectators for nearly four hours. As I told you in my short telegram of this morning, the sun was shining at nine o'clock, and although the sky was slightly clouded we hoped for the best, and were ill-prepared for the deluge which finally fell. The Viceroy rode into the Commander-in-Chief's Camp to breakfast with the Foreign Officers shortly before nine o'clock, when there seemed every chance of a fine day, but before he left the sky had clouded over and rain seemed inevitable. It was, however, impossible to postpone the march-past; and the grand parade of our two Army Corps, which have worked so splendidly for a month past, had to take place regardless of the weather.

About eight o'clock the troops were on the move, marching upon the assembly ground east of Badli, and right well did they step out to the cheery music of their bands. The regiments were, with one or two exceptions, in full dress; and as they passed along the roads they made a brave show, and we realised in anticipation the imposing array they would make when passing the saluting point on the open plain between Bandlika-Serai and the Jumna. In spite of the cloudy sky we hoped for the best, for we could not believe the close of our autumn manœuvres would be marred by rain. However, such proved to be the case, and the troops have had a most trying day, out of which they have come so well that even our most rigid foreign critics must admit that we have more than a fair-weather army, and that our officers are not carpet knights. The programme had to be curtailed, it is true, but the main points were carried out, and Lord Dufferin saw for himself as fine a body of men as could be got together in India acquitting themselves grandly under the most adverse circumstances. Given bright sunshine, and the march-past would have been such a spectacle as probably India has not seen since the Mutiny; for over 35,000 men were on the ground. But even with pouring rain, thunder and lightning, and mud ankle-deep, our troops showed to great advantage, and one could not fail to be impressed with the sight presented, both when they were formed up and when marching past. The men were in perfect condition after a month's campaign, and the horses, though showing the signs of wear and tear inseparable from field operations, were still full of fire and spirit, as was abundantly proved when the artillery and cavalry trotted past. They could not canter fast owing to the heavy state of the ground, and therefore the finest feature of the day's programme had to be abandoned; but had the ground been dry we should have seen them go by, I am sure, with that dash and spirit which always mark such movements where our army in India is concerned. It is, however useless repining. One cannot command weather, and if the Fates are aganist us no maledictions will remedy the sore. When the next grand parade takes place in India may we have better luck.

By ten o'clock the Northern and Southern Army Corps were formed up facing eastwards; the Native Contingent being on the left of the Southern Force. The Northerners, under Sir George Greaves, were on the right; the Southerners, under Sir Charles Gough, on the left. The first line was composed of infantry in line of quarter columns in double companies, while in the second line were the artillery and cavalry, the former in line of batteries at half intervals, and the latter in quarter column. It may be as well to give at once in detail the strength of the army which was paraded here. It was as follows:—Staff Officers 68, British, and native artillery, officers and men, 2,108, 544 native, total 2,652; cavalry, 1,192 British, 4,261 native, total 5,453; infantry, 10,077 British, 16,935 native; grand total of all arms 35,186. There were in this force 8,837 horses, 479 mules, 280 bullocks, and 22 elephants. The total number of guns was 130.

Regarding the Native Contingents, which are included in the above figures, the following are the returns:—Patiala, 800 infantry, 320 cavalry; Jhind, 500 and 230; Nabha, 500 and 230; Kashmir, 1,100 and 350; total 2,900 infantry and 1,100 cavalry. Each State sent also a horse artillery battery of four guns.

The following is a nominal list of Commanders of Army Corps and Divisions:—

General Officers Commanding Northern Force—Major-General Sir George Greaves.
General Officer Commanding Southern Force—Major-General Sir Charles Gough.
General Officer Commanding 1st Division, Northern Force—Major-General McFarlan.
General Officer Commanding 2nd Division—Brigadier-General Sale Hill.
General Officer Commanding 1st Division, Southern Force—Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor.
General Officer Commanding 2nd Division—Brigadier-General East.
Cavalry, Northern Force—Brigadier-General Marter.
Cavalry, Southern Force—Brigadier-General R. Stewart.
Cavalry Brigades, Northern Force—Colonels G. Prendergast and A. Mackenzie.
Cavalry Brigades, Southern Force—Brigadier-General Luck and Colonel Bushman.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Northern Force—Colonel LeMesurier.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Southern Force—Colonel T. P. Smith.
Infantry, Northern Force, 1st Division, 1st Brigade—Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon.
2nd Brigade—Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers.
2nd Division, 1st Brigade—Colonel A. G. Rose.
2nd Brigade—Colonel Wemyss.
Infantry, Southern Force, 1st Division, 1st Brigade—Colonel R. G. Rogers.
2nd Brigade—Colonel Farrington.
2nd Division, 1st Brigade—Colonel Wolseley.
2nd Brigade—Colonel Dalrymple.
Commanding Native Contingents, Northern Force—Colonel Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The names of the regiments and batteries engaged in the manœuvres are now so well known that it is scarcely necessary to reproduce them again.

The two Army Corps formed a grand sight drawn up on the plain in face of the saluting flag, the infantry showing a solid front extending over three thousand yards. Their various uniforms contrasted well, for it was not all one thin red line. The national colour was aligned with dark hue distinctive of the Scottish Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, and the 4th and 5th Goorkhas, while here and there came lighter patches showing where certain Punjab regiments were standing in their dust-coloured uniform. A line of kilts marked the Seaforth Highlanders, while the Highland Light Infantry were at once recognised by their white tunics, they having been excused from full dress owing to the difficulty in getting it forwarded to Delhi. We could not see much of cavalry and artillery, as they were drawn up in rear of the infantry, but the glitter of swords and lances, and an occasional glimpse of a gun or a squad of horse, showed they were there in position. At ten o'clock the sky was very lowering and we longed for a ray of sunshine to light up the plain, but all in vain. Some hundred of spectators, including not a few military officers on leave and a large number of ladies, were assembled on either side of the saluting flag, rows of carriages being drawn up in the enclosures, and the one thought in every mind was whether the rain would hold off. The Commander-in-Chief with the Army Headquarters Staff, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and North-West now arrived. Scindia, Bhurtpore, and Kishengarh were there already, and eleven o'clock was rapidly approaching; but still the clouds had not begun their disastrous work, though evidently closing overhead. Along the road leading across the maidan to where we were all gathered, a cavalcade was now seen approaching, and precisely at eleven Lord Dufferin, with the Foreign Officers in glittering uniforms, escorted by a squadron of the 17th Lancers and the Body-guard, rode up. The flag was immediately run up to masthead, and then—down came the rain, and we knew the glory of the parade had departed. A salute of 31 guns was fired, this only taking three minutes, and then the business of the day began. The Viceroy was not in uniform, and was therefore easily distinguishable in his plain frock-coat and hat, which have by custom become in the Western world the distinctive mark of the gentleman. Surrounded as he was by officers in every variety of brilliant uniform, his very simplicity of dress marked him out as the central figure round which all interest centred, for the troops were paraded specially for His Excellency's inspection, now that their hard work was over. Lord Dufferin rode out, after the troops had finished the royal salute, to where the Chief and his staff were drawn up, 150 yards in front of the line of troops—the rain pelting down pitilessly, accompanied with thunder and lightning. So heavy was the downpour that for some minutes the view was obscured, but soon we saw the procession being formed, and the Viceroy then began his work of inspection—a trying task under such conditions. Captain Gartside Tipping, the officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department in charge of the Camp, had the honour of leading the march down the line, followed immediately by a detachment of the Body-guard. The Aides-de-Camp of the Chief and the Viceroy came next, and in their rear Colonel Collett, Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Minto Elliott, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Gatacre, Deputy Quartermaster-General, General Sir Thomas Baker, Adjutant-General, General Champman, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Pole-Carew, Military Secretary to the Chief, were next in order, and then came the Viceroy and the Chief himself, followed by the Lieut.-Governors of the Punjab and North-West,—Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, being too unwell to attend. Lord William Beresford, Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy, immediately preceded the Foreign Officers, and a cluster of General Officers who were again just in advance of the several members of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Department, officers of the Umpire Staff under the rank of Brigadier-General, the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governors, and General Officers and the Volunteer delegates. The escort of the Commander-in-Chief, composed of the 17th Lancers, closed the procession.

So at about quarter-past eleven the way was slowly taken down the long line of 3,000 yards, the thunderstorm going on furiously the whole time and drenching impartially the Viceroy, the Chief, the Staff, the General, the Foreign Officers, and, last but not least, the soldiers and officers standing so patiently out in the open with not one greatcoat among them. From the Governor-General downward everyone concerned in the actual busines of the day was wet to the skin before the inspection, which had to be done at a walk, was over. It took just under an hour, and spectators who were several hundred yards from the troops had to possess their souls in patience and their bodies in waterproofs and greatcoats while this formal, and to them uninteresting, parts of the programme was being got through. They were not, however, altogether depressed, for they heartily cheered the Viceroy on his return to the saluting flag, this being an earnest of the sympathy accorded to him for so bravely doing his duty. The sky lightened just about now, a little after noon, and when it was seen that the Viceroy remained on horseback in front of the flag, as if His Excellency meant not to flinch from the exposure, the hope that the rain would cease became more fervent than ever. That this hope was not fulfilled, I may as well say at once; we had in fact heavier rain during the march-past than at any other time, and Lord Dufferin braved it all, showing the liveliest interest in every detail of the proceedings, and seemingly forgetful of the discomfort he was enduring. Such self-sacrifice must have made the soldiers feel that they were marching under the eye of one possessed of the highest sense of public duty and sympathy with them in their great ill-luck, and the way the men pulled themselves together when they neared the saluting point showed that they fully appreciated the feeling which prompted the Viceroy to remain at his post to the bitter end.

After inspection the troops immediately began to change formation, and about 12-7 the Royal Horse Artillery moved off on the saluting base, the massed bands of the Northern Army marching to a point opposite the flagstaff ready for the troops going past. There, too, gathered the Foreign Officers, and in rear were the escort of the 17th Lancers and the Body-guard, the line of lances of the former just showing over the mass of men and horses. There was a stir and movement all along the line as the cavalry and artillery moved round to the right flank of the infantry, and the latter moving by fours to the right wheeled by battalions to the left and formed up in column of double companies. The Chief, as supreme in command, headed the long line which was now set in motion away on our left, and preceded by the Army Head-quarters Staff rode slowly up and saluted, thereafter taking his place near the Viceroy. This is the first great parade Sir Frederick Roberts has attended as Chief, and one called to mind the Pindi parade, where the solitary figure which went slowly by on horseback as head of the army was Sir Donald Stewart. Our new Chief had a finer army to-day than was gathered at Pindi, and but for the rain the spectacle would have been one upon which few Chiefs have looked.

And now what shall be said about the actual marching past? Under conditions of sunshine and dry ground it would be only fitting to describe in detail the pomp and ceremony inseparable from the [illegible]ment of 35,000 men; but it can scarcely be done now. A wide track had been carefully prepared, all the grass being cut away so [illegible] as to give the troops the best chance of going by steadily; but this became a mere streak of mud in the plain. The artillery were the first to pass, and horses' hoofs and wheels of guns churned up mud until we began to fear the infantry could scarcely wade through it. Then came regiment after regiment of cavalry in column of squadrons, making the ground worse and worse, until, when the leading infantry regiment of the Northern Army Corps passed along, the mud was ankle-deep. Every now and again the rain poured in torrents, so that there was no chance of improvement. I cannot dwell further upon this point. The feeling of the troops and the spectators must be imagined. The force went by in Army Corps, the Volunteers being with the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Southern Force, and then came the Native Contingents, whose cavalry particularly looked very soldierlike, while the picturesque dress of the infantry was very effective. Curiously enough, the sun shone out just as the Native Contingents came up, and while they passed the only brightness in the day was vouchsafed. Those who read omens aright say this was symbolical of the bright future in store for the Contingents which Feudatory States furnish. Hearty cheers greeted those troops, and highly delighted were officers and men at this mark of approval.

Taking the troops as a whole, the artillery more than maintained their grand reputation, and the Foreign Officers were immensely impressed by the perfect steadiness with which the guns were taken by. The cavalry well supported them, the favourites with the spectators being the 8th Hussars the 10th Bengal Lancers, the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and the Central India Horse; while in the infantry, the Highland Light Infantry was the pick, going by like a living wall, and as if on hard dry ground. The Seaforth Highlanders, who alone wore kilts, following on their heels, went in splendid style also. A spontaneous burst of applause greeted these two regiments, for the Highlanders are ever popular, and their grand physique to-day was very noticeable. The men were soaked through and through, but they made light of this like true soldiers. The native infantry were a magnificent body of men, but, save the Goorkhas, who wore boots of English pattern, they had terrible work wading through the mud, for their native shoes came off again and again, and the men had to break their ranks to recover them. This showed a weak point in the equipment of the native army, and the Foreign Officers were not slow to recognise it. Some modification of the native shoe will have to be adopted, for our sepoys may not always have a dry climate like Afghanistan or Egypt to soldier in.

The two Army Corps and the Contingents took just two hours going by at the walk, and the ground was then in such a state that it was decided not to send the infantry by in brigades or to have the canter past of horse artillery and cavalry. This was a wise decision, and we were all glad when it was made known, for the infantry had endured much—and were there not the Viceroy, the Chief, and the brilliant staff still braving the rain? A trot past was, however, ordered, and was admirably done by the cavalry, the horse artillery, and field batteries, the dressing of horses and guns being well kept. The troops had reformed up on their original alignment by 2-56 p.m., and at once advanced in review order. The rain had then ceased, and we enjoyed this grand sight of 35,000 men moving towards us all the more for our past misfortunes in the matter of weather. It was, indeed, a magnificent spectacle, and one which those who saw it will not soon forget. The Viceroy rode forward when the line was halted, and was received with a royal salute. He addressed a few words to the assembled army, expressing his appreciation of their splendid fitness and soldierly appearance under disadvantageous circumstances, and then our grand parade came to an end. Lord Dufferin returned home at a rapid pace on horseback, and His Excellency, I am glad to say, seemed none the worse this evening for the exposure to the inclement weather, though for four hours he had sat in pouring rain. In conclusion, I may say that the rain, though it spoiled the march-past as a spectacle, showed nevertheless what stuff our men are made of, and how thoroughly trained and disciplined they are. The Foreign Officers particularly were loud in their praise of our soldiers on this account, and very proud the Chief must have felt at this genuine expression of opinion. The Regulars, Volunteers, and Contingents now know what foreign critics think of them.

THE VICEROY AND THE FOREIGN VISITORS.

Lord Dufferin breakfasted at Colonel Upperton's camp on Tuesday morning before the march-past to meet the Foreign Military Officers, who were all present in full dress. At the end of the repast His Excellency rose and addressed them in a short speech, which seemed to have lost nothing from being practically impromptu, although the toast was consequently drunk in coffee only. This is what the Viceroy said:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—As this, I fear, is the only opportunity I shall have of doing so, I hope I may venture, in the name of the Government of India, to express how highly we consider ourselves honoured by the presence of those European officers who have come from so great a distance to witness the military manœuvres in which so considerable a portion of Her Majesty's forces in India, both British and native, have lately been engaged. On behalf of my colleagues, and as the representative of the Queen-Empress in this country, I now bid them most heartily welcome. All are distinguished representatives of the respective armies to which they severally belong, and I have no doubt we shall derive very great profit from such observations and criticisms as may have occurred to them. But not only do I desire to welcome them as head of the Indian Government, I also wish to express my great personal satisfaction at receiving them in our midst. It so happens that there is not one amongst them to whom, had he come as an ordinary traveller, I should not have felt bound to show special courtesy and attention. For instance, there is Prince Esterhazy, from whose grandfather as an early period of life I experienced great personal kindness, and who has received his mission here at the hands of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was an intimate friend and colleague of my own at St. Petersburg. In company with Count Kalnoky I was permitted to be a spectator of Russia's annual great manœuvres, when I had ample opportunities of appreciating the splendid and gallant appearance and of noting the efficiency of the Imperial Russian army, as well as of receiving most considerate kindness at the hands of His Majesty the Emperor. Not only so, but one of the Russian officers present wears the uniform of the regiment who were good enough, when we left St. Petersburg, to depute some of their number, to say farewell to Lady Dufferin at the station, when they almost smothered her with bouquets. Again, I see opposite to me two officers representing the most venerable and one of the mightiest of European monarchs. Through accidental circumstances during a period of 30 years I have experienced from time to time at the hands of the Emperor of Germany repeated marks of his neverfailing urbanity and goodness of heart, and I hope that when the representatives of the German army return to their native land they will lay my respectful homage at the feet of their sovereign, and assure His Majesty of the unspeakable pleasure it has given me to show them whatever attention lay in my power. On my left I am honoured by the presence of the representatives of the French Army. One of them is well known to be more respected and universally liked in London than anyone who has occupied a similar position. His colleague is an old acquaintance, and both represent a country with most of whose distinguished statesmen and generals I have had the good fortune to be upon terms of intimacy. We have also many friends in common. To extend to these two officers my most respectful greetings is naturally, therefore, a labour of love. With the officers who come from Italy I can boast no personal acquaintance, and yet probably I am united in sympathy with them by far stronger ties than they themselves suspect. Though an Englishman, or rather an Irishman, by profession, by birth I am an Italian, and I never hear their beautiful language spoken without its recalling many agreeable memories. They can, therefore, well understand how pleasant it has been to me to welcome them to India. Again, on the other side, are two other officers whose presence here is as grateful to my feelings as that of any of their colleagues, inasmuch as they represent the army of the United States—a country which I had often occasion to visit when Governor-General of Canada, and whose border I never passed without experiencing at the hands of its inhabitants such an amount of kindness and hospitality as it would be impossible for me to forget. If, therefore, I have ever found myself in the midst of any company whose presence I should welcome, it is that of those distinguished officers now present at the table. At the same time there is one consideration which, perhaps, mars the harmony of my greetings. As followers of the profession of arms, it is the duty of our military visitors to bring to the utmost efficiency those means of mutual destruction to which nations are forced to appeal in the last resort. Now it has been my duty, as a diplomatist for several years, to apply whatever faculties I am possessed of to rendering those armies, whose organisation they are so eager to bring to perfection, as inoperative as possible. Wars are the reproach and disgrace of diplomatists, whose ambition should be the reverse of that of our military friends, namely, to render war a lost and forgotten art. Unfortunately hitherto the soldiers have too often got the better of us. But whatever my professional instincts might have been as an Ambassador, I am free to confess that as Governor-General of this country, my desire for the maintenance of peace has been still further intensified; and most heartily do I pray that the wisdom of all our Governments, and the calmness and moderation of public opinion in the various countries of the world may confine the efforts of all nations to such mimic warfare as that which you, gentlemen, have lately witnessed on the plains of India, and that in Asia, as in Europe, the beneficent triumphs of civilisation may never be marred or interrupted by the terrible necessities of war. In conclusion, I have only to express my regret that my proximate voyage to Burma will present me from entertaining our foreign visitors in Calcutta in the manner I should desire. If they will permit it, however, I will commission my daughter to welcome them to Government House in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, and to give a ball in their honour, in order that they may have an opportunity of convincing themselves how favourable is our climate to feminine beauty; that our ladies' eyes are more fatal than our artillery; their wit more pointed than our bayonets, and that they are ready to give them a kind though, perhaps, a more dangerous [illegible] to the capital of India [illegible] we have endeavoured to extend to them in our camp at Delhi. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of the Emperors, Kings, and Chiefs of the States of the countries those officers have done us the honour of visiting India."

THE CAVALRY ACTION NEAR DELHI.

THE Cavalry operations of the 14th instant, when the Northern Force was making a reconnaissance of the position of the Southern, are pronounced by the Umpire-in Chief to have been both satisfactory and instructive. They are reviewed in the following remarks:—

NORTHERN FORCE.

The Commander, though prohibited by the conditions of to-day's problem from forcing on a general engagement, has secured at the close of the day the line which he had originally intended to occupy, viz., from Sirruspur, through Nuglee Poona and Kadepur to Ibrahimpur.

On his right he drove in the picquets of the Southern Force, but no further action on this flank took place beyond a distant and desultory artillery duel.

On his left, his Cavalry Division delivered two attacks on the Cavalry of the Southern Force. These attacks were not successful, but had time permitted, the Southern Cavalry would have been compelled to retire before the strong force of all 3 arms, which came up and occupied the village of Ibrahimpur during the afternoon.

The first charge of the Northern Cavalry this morning was well arranged, but its effect was checked, by the good position taken up by the Horse Artillery of the Southern Force, on the mound, west of the village of Ibrahimpur, and also by the dismounted fire of the Cavalry, which told with good effect from the cover of the high grass near the village.

In the second collision, between the villages of Ibrahimpur and Barari, although the Northern Cavalry had slightly the advantage in numbers, the Umpire's decision was rightly given in favour of the Southern Cavalry, the place of which was quicker and the formation better. Careful scouting would have acquainted the Officer commanding the Northern Cavalry, with the fact that an impossible jheel lay in his front; the 2nd Brigade of the Southern Cavalry quickly profited by the error; and illustrated, in an instructive manner the great value of dismounted fire under certain conditions.

The difficult nature of the country over which he had to move was a distinct disadvantage to the Commander of the Northern Cavalry.

During the final advance on Ibrahimpur, the Artillery of the Northern Force continued in action when their fire would have been dangerous to their own Infantry.

SOUTHERN FORCE.

The Commander rightly appreciated the spirit of the orders of the day. He contended himself with masking the dispositions he had made on his left and centre, by an advanced cordon of Infantry and Field Artillery outposts, when his Cavalry on the right flank prevented the enemy from attaining the object of his reconnaissance.

The Southern Cavalry was throughout the day favoured by the ground, and the Commander showed his skill in taking advantage of it, his guns were usually well placed and his squadrons well in hand.

Early in the day, before the Southern Cavalry were ordered to retire from the neighbourhood of the village of Ibrahimpur, the advance of the enemy's Infantry on that position might have been retarded, if dismounted fire had been brought to bear against them from the village itself.

The advance of this same Infantry might have been further retarded, if not checked altogether, had a portion of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery been brought to bear on its flank, a manœuvre for which the ground was well suited.

The second collision of the two forces was marked by the dashing manner in which the guns of G-A Royal Horse Artillery galloped to the front over very difficult ground, and came into action at an opportune moment. Their fire, at short range would have caused great confusion among the enemy's squadrons, hampered as they were by the jheel to their right front and the high grass through which they had to move, and would have added much to the effect of the charge their own Cavalry subsequently delivered. On such occasions, however, Artillery fire is even more effective from a flank, and the result obtained by moving guns out rapidly to some convenient position on a flank, and from thence bringing an enfilading fire to bear on the enemy's squadrons as they advance, will generally more than compensate for the risks entailed.

The collision between the Northern and Southern Forces, between the village of Ibrahimpur and Barrai was preceded by careful manœuvring and Artillery fire, the effect of which would probably have been to cause about equal losses on both sides.

The Cavalry of both Forces showed quickness and intelligence on various occasions, during the day, in using dismounted fire, when the swampy nature of the ground prevented Cavalry action.

FRED. ROBERTS, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.
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COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,
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Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

BENGAL.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

JAMES SMITH, aged 28 years, late a Permanent-Way Inspector on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, died on Monday morning in hospital from injuries inflicted on him the night previous by a ticcagharry-driver. On Sunday evening the deceased engaged a conveyance in Bow Bazaar-street to take him to Howrah, where he went on a visit to a friend. On arriving at his destination, he requested the driver to wait, so as to bring him back to town. On his coming out of the house, the carriage could not be found, so the deceased walked away, but when nearing the Calcutta end of the bridge, to his surprise he was accosted by the driver of the carriage who wanted him to enter the carriage and be driven home. This the decease refused to do, since the man had not obeyed his instructions, and he walked away, when the man followed him with the carriage and suddenly dealt him a blow on the head with a stick or some weapon, and drove away. Deceased fell to the ground insensible, and was picked up by Inspector Davis, removed to hospital, where he died. The driver was arrested yesterday morning at Kidderpore. A native policeman, who was on his beat in Dhurrumtollah-street on Sunday night, happened to be close to the conveyance when Mr. Smith engaged it, and heard the order given to be driven to Howrah. He noticed the colour of the horse and also the appearance of the driver, and from enquiries instituted traced the horse and conveyance to Kidderpore, where he at once recognised them and also the driver. It was also found that the fatal blow was dealt with an iron screw wrench which the driver had with him for tightening the [illegible] of the carriage.

MADRAS.

SAD DEATH AT THE GOLD MINES.—The [illegible] European community at the Colar Gold Field had the melancholy duty to perform, on Monday afternoon, of paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Thomas Richards, lately a miner in the employment of the Indian Consolidated Co. The *cortège*, composed of almost every one on the field, as it wound its mournful way along the track towards the place selected for interment, chanting the funeral hymns, offered a peculiarly impressive sight. At the grave side the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Wesleyan Minister, Bangalore, who conducted the service, in a well-chosen address, feelingly alluded to the painful circumstances of the case. During his illness, his fellow-workmen watched by the bedside of the deceased with brotherly care and solicitude; the doctor paid him frequent visits; and he had every want attended to by an experienced nurse. He was a steady, unobtrusive man, and [illegible] Sunday, when he succumbed to a severe attack on [illegible]mmation of the lungs at the age of twenty-[illegible] of infl[illegible] he had just completed a residence of his five year[illegible] in the co[illegible] sixth mont[illegible]untry.—*Mail.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE TANGIER.—We regret to learn that Captain J. C. Morton, the commander of the vessel, has died from the effects of foul gas in the hold of the steamer Tangier, now lying stranded off Covelong. The Tangier completed her cargo in Cocanada and Madras, and proceeded on her homeward voyage on the 18th ultimo, but Captain Morton hoped to be able to render assistance in dragging the Karamania off the shoal on which she had run near Covelong. While signalling the Karamania his own vessel ran on the shoal, and remains there, while the Karamania was got off by the tug Clive, and her own exertions, and is now in Calcutta. A Court of Enquiry was convened in Madras to consider Captain Morton's responsibility, and it was adjourned on Monday at his request, as he wished to go to Covelong to see the progress that had been made in pumping out the forehold yesterday. He went down the forehold with the chief officer, and a European diver. They began to feel the effects of foul air, and commenced to return, when Captain Morton saw the diver drop down. He returned, and got the man in slings, and had just done so, when he himself was overcome, and died from the effects in the afternoon.—*Id.*

MURDER BY SHOOTING WITH AN ARROW.—At the January Sessions of the Kurnool Sessions Court, a man named Nalla Ankadu was charged with having, on the 16th November last, committed murder by causing the death of one Nalla Guruvadu, by shooting him with an arrow, and also with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and grievous hurt. Mr. Nenkobala conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. Munisamy Naidu defended the prisoner. The story of the prosecution was, that on the morning of 16th November, the deceased suspected that the accused had committed theft of some grain, and advised him to take oath not to commit any more thefts. The deceased pressed him to take an oath, and told him that if he failed to do so he would be called a thief by all his caste people (Chenchus). Upon this the accused ran into his house, fetched a bow and three arrows, and shot the deceased, a man of sixty years of age, with an arrow, which struck him on his right false rib. The accused was about to discharge a second arrow, when four witnesses caught him, and wrenched the weapons from his hands. The deceased was admitted as an out-patient in the Markapen Hospital on 17th November, and was there till the 10th ultimo, when he went away without permission. He returned on the 15th idem, and his wound was again in a bad state. He got worse and died in the latter part of December. Mr. Gibson, Acting Session Judge, convicted the accused of having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and also grievous hurt, and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for ten years.—*Id.*

A NATIVE FESTIVAL IN MYSORE.—One of the largest annual Native festivals in the Mysore province was held within the two past weeks at the village of Lagumainhully, in the Dodda Bullapur taluk of the Bangalore District. This festival attracts a very large number of people from all parts of the province, while many come from distant parts of the Madras Presidency. The *Jattra* is held on the occasion of the *Ghati Subrahmunya Rathotsava*, and coming just after the crops have been gathered in, the ryots devote the ten or twelve days while it lasts to feasting and merry-making. The principal feature of the *Jattra*, however, is the great trade which is done in the buying and selling of cattle. It is computed that upwards of 20,000 head of cattle are brought to the locality, about one-half of which are purchased by dealers, with a view of being sold to ryots in various parts of the Madras Presidency, as the Mysore cattle are highly prized by cultivators. Gowdas make a very good show, and manage to do a large trade. The prices of cattle very immensely; from the pack bullock of Rs. 15 or 20 to the famed Mysore trotting steers at from five to seven hundred rupees per pair. Some of the superior cattle are often tested as to their strength and endurance in dragging great weights, and a good deal of rivalry is created thereby between the well-known gowdas. It is a mistake to suppose that the Mysore province cattle are of one kind; there are several varieties, each known by their colour, build, and other points well-known to experts, and the Mysorean is as proud of his well-bred bulls as the Arab is of his blood horse. The next great *Jattra* will be held at the village of Nandi, at the foot of Nundidroog hill, during the festival of *Sivanathri*. This is usually on a much larger scale than the one held at Lagumainhully. It is to be regretted that the Mysore Durbar does not take advantage of these grand gatherings to hold agricultural exhibitions when improved ploughs, &c., could with advantage be brought to the notice of ryots. The Durbar might go further, and encourage the breeding of good cattle by the award of prizes.—*Id.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Porteous, Major, Ms D A Qr Mr Gl, on duty, from Hurnai Pass.
Scott, Surgn, Ms I M S, on leave, from Bolarum.
Hodding, Col, Ms 4th Pioneers, on leave, from Hurnai Pass.
Welchman, Capt, Bl 4th Infy H C, on sick leave, from Bolaram.

JANUARY 22.

Edwardes, Lt, By 2nd N I, on duty, from Quetta.
Evans, Capt, Bl R Welch Fus, from Burmah.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Williams, Lt, Ms, S C, to join, to Madras.

JANUARY 20.

Hodding, Col, Ms 4th Pioneers, to join, to Hurnai Pass.

JANUARY 22.

Morris, Lt Col, 1st Bl Cavy, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day Saturday the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The following movements will be practised this day Saturday. Section 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 29 and 32, part III Field Exercise book, 1884.

The Prospectus of the annual rifle association meeting will be issued this day. Copies can be obtained after 12 noon at the office Head-quarters.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent, having only been at the former rate since 17th Dec. last. The movement is not likely to exercise any material influence on business in general as, for some time past, it has practically been anticipated by the open market, but such effect as it has will of course be beneficial. The Bank return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows an increase in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities from 37 to 40 per cent. and in the outside market the rate of discount on 3 months' bills has declined to 1⅞ and on 6 months to 2¼ per cent. per annum, showing that a further reduction on the part of the bank is regarded as not very remote.

On the Stock Exchange there has been no movement, Consols remaining at par and all the Indian Loans unaltered.

In the London general produce markats a somewhat steadier tone is apparent. Linseed is again quoted 3d. per quarter higher, rapeseed 6d., and even wheat, Reuter says, is steady with an improvment of 3d. in No. 2 Club.

Piece-goods in Manchester come steady, and cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 400 Surats. In spot prices n ochange has taken place. But for Americans to arrive, an advance of 1-64d. is quoted in every position except April-May. From New York ready Cotton is still quoted at 9 5-16 cents. May shipment is however 2 points dearer at 9·59 cents per lb. The receipts are lighter again, the following being the comparison to date with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Thursday's receipts	13,000	12,000	15,000
Six days' do.	88,000	81,000	82,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,905,000	4,012,000	3,817,000

Private advices from home report no improvement in the demand for Surats for future shipment, but there has been a slightly steadier feeling apparent here in Bengals and Bhownuggers in which some little buisiness has been done at Re. 1 per candy over yesterday's figures. Samples of New Broach have come in to-day, and so far as quality goes they promise remarkably well.

WHEAT is unaltered here for distant delivery, but ready prices are more firmly held owing to the paucity of supplies.

SEEDS are dull and inactive, notwithstanding the firmer reports from the other side through Reuter. Exporters do not seem to be getting any higher limits.

FREIGHTS are as dull as ever. Engagements to-day have been few and unimportant, almost the only thing we have heard being some wheat for Liverpool at 13s. 9d. and cotton at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at a decline of ⅛d. per oz. But we question whether this has exercised any effect on the market which, if anything, may be called a trifle steadier at 1-32d. under the nominal closing quotations of yesterday. For future delivery, the banks have shown rather more willingness to sell at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee per month on ready quotation, and it is the paucity of trade-bills more than the price of silver which is holding the market in check at the moment. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-8d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 ⅛	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1·91	,,

GVERNMENT PAPER is firm with a fair enquiry, and Fours ready have improved to Rs. 97 11-16 to ¾, while forward is up to Rs. 97½. Fours and-a-half are still at par.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are weaker again by about Rs. 5 in most cases. In Press companies we notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mine shares are being made the subject of some speculation, and are said to have changed hands at Rs. 14.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	161
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	700
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	645
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	660
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	890
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	102½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Golam Baba S. Co.	[illegible],000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	140
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	40 nl
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,090
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	877½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		780
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	192½
Norarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,525
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	875
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	..	885
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	560
Pareil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	50
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		825
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	720
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]60
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	–	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	–	£147

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Escalona, 1,246 tons, Captain A Anderson, sails to-day for Dunkirk *via* Aden with a general cargo and 12 deck passsegers.

THE steam-ship Bretwalda, 1,900 tons, Captain T Carpenter arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (15th January,) in ballast the vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,588 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th December) with a cargo of 4,090 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay. Muir and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G Maharcich, arrived in harbour yesterday fron Honkong (30th December,) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr D B Hagen, Mr A Hongendigs and Mr C T H Herrings.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh *via* Kurrachee with a general cargo, 36 horses and the following passengers :—Mr F X Misquita, Mr J Hern, Mr H F Pinkey, Leutanant Edward, Mr C H Alson, Mr R Manbhoy, Mr B Behmat, Mr Cursetji Jamsetjee, Mr and Mrs Abdul Nuby, and 105 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Futtey Issilamo	Nacoda	Damaun.
22	Akaba (s)	Newell	Cardiff, Dec. 12.
	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter	Aden, Jan. 15.
	Nuttrwoolie	Nacoda	Tellicherry, Jan. 8.
	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, Jan. 9.
	Titania (s)	Mahorcich.	Hongkong, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Havre.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	K. Coasts and Kurrachee.
	Assam (s)	Nantes	Trieste, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Escalona, Anderson for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bretwalda, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Arcot, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
,, Bagdad, for Zanzibar via Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
19	Ellora (s)	......	Bombay.
	Culna (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
19	Ellora (s)	......	Bombay.
	Culna (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—50 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 8 cases aniline dyes, A H A Curim; 69 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 59 kegs zinc paint, M A Tyebjee; 13 cases and 19 packages medicine other sorts, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 101 cases candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Battliwalla; 4 cases German silver wires, L Hamchund; 5 cases aniline dye, J Goomauchund; 303 cases provisions, cheese, hardware &c; Treacher and Co; 15 cases aniline dyes, Heptoola Tyebjee; 2 cases German silver sheets, Owen and Okell.

Joseph Arbib s—87 cases provisions and 18 cases medicine other sorts, Jafferjee Joewanjee; 4 cases cartridges, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

Nepaul s—1 case rifles and 5 revolvers, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

Verona s—75 cases candles, Venichund Roychund.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes—106 kegs white zinc paint, E Keekabhoy; 112 kegs paint of sorts, J Habtoolabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—12 cases claret, Inzah Brothers; 1 cask wine claret, C Julicer.

FROM ANTWERP

Sarrento s—4 packages zinc sheets, E E Kurva.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

41-85—In person—Bibeebai vs Hasen bin Valee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursingdas and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & D. Part heard.

308-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmul Meghji vs Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.]

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices: Old Bond-street, London; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident Kashmir, writes :—On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair.

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SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
GIVE PERFECT SIGHT.
KEEP THE EYES BEAUTIFULLY COOL.
STRENGTHEN THE WEAK.
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ASSIST THE AGED.

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13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
∴ AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

FLOYD—January 18, at 84, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Walter C L Floyd, of a daughter.

MASTERS—January 11, at Bankipore, the wife of C C Masters, Esq, of a daughter.

TOBIN—January 9, at Calcutta, the wife of W H Tobin, Esq, of the Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a son.

WATSON—January 9, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major A Watson, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CALTHROP—BOGLE—January 11, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Very Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev G Tomkins, Harry Calthrop, son of the late William Charles Calthrop of Withern, Lincolnshire, to Madeline Macrae, daughter of the late Hugh Bogle, Glasgow.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1886.

THE Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor on Thursday in the presence of Her Majesty, is a document which will be scanned with an interest exceeding that usually given to Ministerial pronouncements taking this high form. The Conservative Government having called Parliament together some weeks before the usual time, with the avowed object of hastening the crisis and putting an end to a situation which had grown intolerable, has embodied in the speech from the throne, their invitation to the Opposition to put them at once out of office. The Conservatives have been aware, since the result of the county elections was declared, that their strength was not sufficient to enable them to retain their seats on the Treasury Bench. As compared with the Liberals they are in a minority of seventy-eight. The eighty-six votes of the Nationalists could only promise them a majority of two over the Liberal Opposition, and Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement in favour of some measure of Home Rule rendered even this precarious support very doubtful. While the strategy of the Liberal leader rendered concert between the Tories and the Irish members so uncertain, symptoms of mutiny in his own ranks pointed to the possibility of turning the embarrassment of the situation to account for future use. By throwing over the Irish alliance and denouncing Mr. Gladstone's policy as dangerous to the Empire, and demanding additional powers from Parliament to maintain the *status quo* in Ireland, the Ministry can secure for itself a certain amount of support and sympathy in England when going into the exile of opposition. The passages in the Royal Speech devoted to the Irish difficulty indicate the deliberate intention to challenge Mr. Parnell to join his force with Mr. Gladstone and in league with the Liberal Chief do his worst. The challenge will certainly be accepted, either now or a little later on. Mr. Gladstone has declared that in his opinion the Irish question should be dealt with by the Government for whose proposals be professed to wait. The proposal now made does not come within a measurable distance of the principles which he has laid down as those which must underly any attempt to deal with the question. If he accept the Government proposals as adequate he will confess defeat, and it is not to be supposed that he will allow the fruits of his victory in the electoral campaign to be snatched from his hands at the very threshold of the new Parliament. There is little room to doubt that Mr. Parnell will regard the terms and tone of the declaration put forward in the Queen's speech as terminating the co-operation which in the last Session enabled the Conservatives to overturn the Gladstone administration. He has already intimated his opinion that it will probably be found advisable to join forces with Mr. Gladstone, who will then have a majority of a hundred and fifty votes, and would be in a position to deal not only with the Irish, but with other questions in accordance with Liberal principles.

An understanding between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell is being brought about by the course of events, though it will probably take a little time to mature. If Mr. Gladstone decide to accept the challenge to put out the ministry he will have no difficulty in securing the support of the Irish party, with which the Conservatives have resolved to dispense. He can choose his own point of attack, which will doubtless be one upon which there will be a certain unity of view on the part of the Liberal leaders and their followers. In other words, Mr. Gladstone will not necessarily join issue on the question of Home Rule or Coercion, about which there is a divergence of opinion amongst the Liberals. The Government driven from office by a vote of want of confidence. The Burman question, on which he declines to pronounce an opinion; the postponement of proposals for establishing local self-government; anything will suffice to put into evidence the strength of the majority of which he disposes. He is too experienced in Parliamentary strategy to give battle on the one subject which would unite the Conservatives and divide the Liberals; he will select his ground, no doubt with some care, for his position is not by any means free from embarrassment, with the moderate Liberals suspicious, if not alienated. However, when all allowances are made, Mr. Gladstone is the only possible Premier when the present Government goes out, and those who are not prepared to follow him will have to decide whether it be really a useful or hopeful course to abandon the stronger side at the moment of success, and go over to that of the Conservatives whose appeal to the constituencies has failed. The commanding position occupied by Mr. Gladstone renders rivalry within the circle of his own party impossible, and he is a force in the country with which it is now evident that neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Randolph Churchill, nor the Primrose League can contend. He will return to office with increased authority in the country, and he will doubtless find the means of restoring unity and discipline to the party which he has restored to power.

In India, the collapse of the Conservative Administration will give rise to more regret than rejoicing, except perhaps within the precincts of the Presidency Associations rooms. On the whole, Lord Salisbury leaves the foreign relations of the Empire on an improved footing, and though luck had perhaps as much to do with that result as good management, the Tory Ministry is not the less entitled to credit on that account. To Lord Randolph Churchill's brief term of office as Secretary of State for India we owe the sanction of the Indian Midland Railway. Were it a little prolonged, the important railway to establish direct communication between Bombay and Calcutta and to open up the Central Provinces would probably secure sanction, in despite of the obstructiveness of certain influences on the India Council. The Council itself stood a fair chance of a reform, which could have hardly failed to be beneficial, while the man who had undertaken to second Mr. Slagg's drastic motion on the subject during the last session was in office. The fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government prevented the motion for the reform of the Council from being discussed, but Lord Randolph Churchill's views were understood to be very radical indeed. With Lord Kimberley again at the India Office the question of reform would have a long repose. The Commission for overhauling the machinery of Indian administration will probably not be heard of once the Secretary of State who proposed it leaves office.

THE bold and unqualified reference in the Queen's Speech to the permanent incorporation of Upper Burmah in the Empire shews that the Conservative Ministry has no desire to evade responsibility for the important step which has been taken. The language used is such as may encourage the belief that the country will necessarily be administered as a province of the Empire by the ordinary official machinery, like Oudh or the North West Provinces. We do not believe that the words used necessarily imply this intention. The freedom of action of the Imperial Government will not be trammelled by a phrase. Since the proclamation of the Empress of India at Delhi, the Native States have formed constituent parts of the Empire. It is quite within the competence of the Government to entrust a Burmese Prince the administration of Burmah, under the guidance and with the support of representatives of the Imperial authority. The decision on the course to be adopted, will probably turn upon the result of Lord Dufferin's observations on the occasion of the visit which His Excellency is about to make to Upper Burmah. Mr. Gladstone in his speech on the address, while approving of the action of the Government in the case of Afghanistan and that of Roumelia, withheld his opinion regarding Burmah. Probably the final decision will be arrived at by the new Ministry. It is noticeable that in this speech upon the address, which is the first which Mr. Gladstone makes in the new Parliament, he speaks with studied moderation of the Government policy, and praises rather than condemns. The conciliatory tone of Mr. Parnell attracts the attention of Reuter. It is doubtful whether the Ministry will be much re-assured by the studied moderation of either adversary.

THE Tinedah Minghee, who has just arrived in Calcutta, will be received by the Viceroy and treated with every consideration. Whatever the cloud which rests upon his reputation in consequence of past events, his services recently in restraining the anarchy consequent on the fall of the monarchy will be acknowledged by the Government of India.

THE decision of the Government of India to allow the various volunteer corps to choose their own uniform, subject to governmental approval, is one respecting which there is something to be said on both sides. The Government no doubt can plead that they have decided in accordance with an opinion which prevails largely amongst volunteer officers. A clause in the Indian Army Circular of last year ordered scarlet to be adopted, and a large number of commanding officers thereupon proclaimed their objection to that colour, for reasons which there is now no need to particularize, but which, it may be sufficient to say, cannot at all be regarded as overwhelmingly conclusive. Thereupon the Government reconsidered the matter, and gave way, and now an order has been issued allowing each corps to say what uniform it will wear, provided it is one of those recognized for uniforms, and is approved by the local Government, and declaring that those corps which have already adopted scarlet shall be allowed five rupees for each efficient volunteer provided with scarlet uniform and for each recruit enlisting hereafter in such corps, so long as they wear scarlet. No doubt the order will be received with satisfaction in many directions. There is always much to be said, other things being equal, for elasticity in an organization like that of the volunteers—much to be said for giving effect to such wishes as find expression in the various corps. It is essentially a popular service, and a hard and fast uniformity may seem little in accord with the essential principle of the volunteer movement. But there are practical reasons which tell largely in favour of the order which the Government of India have modified. Nothing is more characteristic of the conditions of the volunteer service in India than a constant coming and going, the result of which is that on the average a corps may be said to change its *personnel* once in three years. Of those who go from one place in India to another only a small proportion, it is believed, re-enlist when they make a change of residence, and there is no need to add to the obstacles to re-enlistment by making it doubtful if the uniform which the volunteer wore in his old corps will be available for use in the corps in his new place of residence. If the volunteer finds his own uniform it is an unnecessary tax upon him; if it is found for him it is an unnecessary tax upon the regimental fund. The tax is greater in the case of officers, who having paid two or three hundred rupees for a uniform in Calcutta would not be encouraged to join a corps at Bombay by the knowledge that they would have to repeat the outlay there. Whether scarlet is the most suitable uniform or not, it is a pity that a uniform acceptable to the volunteers as a whole could not be decided upon and prescribed for general use.

THE High Court has lately had an unusually large number of murder cases before it, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine having had five different cases in which capital sentences came up for confirmation in one day. In one case from Nassik the prisoner had murdered four persons in one house. In another from Poona the prisoner had got into a room where two lascars lay asleep and cut their throats. It was pleaded for him that he was insane, but the Sessions Judge was of opinion that he was of weak intellect only. The judges took time to consider the case, and on Monday Mr. Justice Jardine read a very lengthy judgment, which expressed the views of Mr. Justice Birdwood and himself on the Indian law of lunacy. The Court held that the test was whether the prisoner did not know the nature of his act, as for example when A kills B thinking he A is merely breaking a jar, or whether he did not know that what he was doing was wrong or illegal. It was for the prisoner to prove one of the above defences: otherwise he was to be treated as responsible to the criminal law and sentenced accordingly. No doubt, medical men called a good many people insane whose mental state did not come within the definition of insanity in the Penal Code: but the Courts must apply the Penal Code and not the medical opinion as to what the law ought to be. The learned Judge then discussed the remarks of Mr. Justice Stephen as to a partial delusion being evidence as a symptom of a more general derangement of the intellect. So it might be and that might also be a good reason for commuting the capital sentence to transportation for life; but mere partial delusion on one or two subjects and mere defect of intellect or will were not reasons for letting prisoners escape. People partially insane were generally ruled by the same motives as ordinary people, among which motives the dread of criminal punishment was often effectual in preventing them murdering others. The difficulties of the subject, medical as well as legal, were pointed out as well as the law of evidence on the perplexing subject. A further inquiry into the condition and previous conduct of the murderer was ordered, the Court laying down as a principle that in all such cases the Magistrates as well as Sessions Judges were bound to collect such evidence as is procurable, especially as people suffering under partial derangement are often less capable than other prisoners of getting the evidence marshalled.

LETTER FROM MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 1.

MANY of us in city and camp have been wishing each other "A Happy New Year and many of them," but the bustle, turmoil, and uncertainty as to the future will barely allow us to give more than a passing thought to pleasantry, as there is serious work before many of us.

You have already heard by telegram of the death of a promising young officer, Lieutenant Cockeran, of the 23rd Madras Infantry. He was stationed down at Sagine, which is some 16 miles from Mandalay and on the opposite side of the river. The fort there was delivered up without a blow struck and the Burmese troops allowed to depart, after giving up their arms. Three companies of the 23rd M. N. I. and one of the Hampshire Regiment were left as a garrison under Colonel Campbell, I think, and they were almost groaning that they had been left out in the cold with nothing to do. The country round about is, however, very beautiful, and if I mistake not it will hereafter be a favourite place for the country-houses of Europeans whose business keeps them up at Mandalay. I saw Cockeran on December 2[illegible]. He had been about the neighbourhood and spoke of its beauty and fertility. At that time there were no signs of dacoits anywhere near. Two or three days afterwards intelligence was brought that a gang was gathering at a place nine miles to the N.-W., being probably some of the followers of Thaw-daw-zin, Moung San Bohn, who so cruelly murdered the Bombay Corporation agents on the Chindwin river. Cockeran took 30 of his sepoys and was joined by Lys, a subaltern of the Hampshire Regiment, with 30 Europeans. They intended to stay out for one day only; but as they failed to find the dacoits in the village reported they sent back word to the commanding officer at Sagine that they would stay out another day, and pressed forward to a place, 9 miles further on, where they were assured they would meet the enemy. This was on December 27th. At last they came upon the dacoits, who were pretty numerous, and had entrenched themselves in a pagoda and monastery, and showed fight. The two officers divided their men so as to attack the place on two sides. It was protected by jungle and brushwood up to about 40 yards, then quite open to the entrenchments. Cockeran dismounted and went alone and somewhat incautiously into the open to reconnoitre, and drew upon himself all the fire and fell at once. Lys coming up from the other side saw Cockeran down and went forward to help him, the men remaining under cover firing. Poor Cockeran was found dead, but Lys determined to carry off the body and called for volunteers, which was promptly answered by Private Witt, of the Hants Regiment, who gallantly helped to carry the officer's body under cover. Lys was struck twice by bullets, once on his helmet, once on his revolver pouch, but not seriously hurt. Meanwhile six other men fell wounded, Corporal Harris, Privates Charles Smith and Martin of the Hampshire men, and three of the sepoys.

Finding it impossible to carry the position without guns Lys returned, carrying off his wounded to Sagine. Besides the above casualties one sepoy is reported missing. No further news has yet been received from Sagine, but doubtless care will be taken to disabuse the Burmans that they have made an end of their enemies.

On the 27th December there was also a small affair near Amarapoora, which might have been much more serious than any hitherto reported. General White was going out to inspect stations for the troops, and Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, accompanied him. The 28th M. N. I. is stationed at the Arracan Pagoda, some miles south-west of Mandalay, and had sent out a strong picket to clear the neighbouring villages of dacoits. The Chief Commissioner and General, hearing the firing, galloped forward and might have been surrounded by the dacoits, but Colonel Sladen had been put on the alert and hurried off 40 sowars under Lt. Holloway, and himself hurried off to get the Chief out of danger. This was done, and the sowars with an additional company of sepoys, marched further to pursue the enemy who were said to be, from information received by Colonel Sladen, the advanced guard of a large Shan force coming to attack Amarapoora and then Mandalay.

On the 28th a party under Colonel Gordon, of the 23rd M. N. I., consisting of 3 companies of his own regiment, with 30 sabres of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry under Lieut. Holloway, were despatched at 5 p.m. to make a night march and get to the rear of a body of dacoits some three miles north of Mandalay Hill, where they were committing serious depredations and greatly alarming the whole countryside. Shortly after midnight Lt.-Colonel Middleton, with 2 companies of the 21st M. I., 40 sowars of the Madras Light Cavalry under Major Nunn, 2 guns of the 9-1 Cinque Ports, R. A., and 150 men of the Hants Regiment under Major Collins, were sent to make a front attack. Middleton's party found the dacoits looting a village, and made a rush at them, driving them out and killing and wounding 20—all Shans. The rest beat a rapid retreat, and Gordon's column failed to get round them in time to cut off their retreat, but fell in with another band of Shans and killed six of them. There were no casualties among our men.

It is regretted that we have so soon fallen foul of the Shans. The policy of Government was to detach them from the Burmese side and to give them independence under their own native princes, "Sawbwahs" as they are called. In the old King Min-dohn-Min's time these chiefs came in once a year or more to pay their tribute; but they seem never to have recognized Theebaw as their king, except in the most nominal manner, and it was thought possible to attach them bodily to our side as against the King of Burma. Whether this can yet be done remains to be seen, but the small skirmishes in three or more directions point to a rising more or less general against our Government, and in favour of a young Prince Myin Saing, 18 years of age, who escaped from Mandalay in the disguise of a hpoonghee and made his way to the Shan States.

On the 29th a party of Military and Police came upon an armed force of Shans, with two elephants carrying brass guns, under the leadership of a Burmese Boh, who had a golden umbrella. The leader was killed and the Shans driven back with loss. This was to the N.-E. of Mandalay.

I am sorry to have to report another loss among the servants of the Bombay-Burma Co. One of their agents, Mr. George Calogreedy, in company with Messrs Walker and Gray, started on Sunday last, 27th Dec., for their forest work to the south of Mandalay, and on the way to Ningyan, over which district they had come in perfect safety not a month ago. They had 20 stand of arms, and anticipated no danger, as they were in company with the Win-daing-sagay Moung Choet who, for recent services to Europeans, had at the request of the Bombay-Burma Company, been appointed by the "Hloot-daw," governor of a forest district in which the above gentlemen wished at once to commence their operations. Moung Choet begged the foresters to wait, but they were determined to go on. Unpleasant signs were noticed after the party got beyond Amarapoora; their cartmen and boatmen deserted them; and the newly appointed governor, hearing that his post had been filled up by the Prince Myin Saing, now in arms against us, grew more anxious, and finally drew off his men and left the Bombay-Burmese agents to their fate.

On the morning of the 30th Mr. Calogreedy and his party found they were confronted by some hundreds of armed Burmans, and so sent word that they were traders who wished to do their work peaceably, but were ready to give up their property if their lives were assured. The answer was that as they were Europeans their lives were required, so the fight began and continued from 6-0 a. m. to 9-0 a. m., by which time Calogreedy and Walker and two of their followers had been shot by a party which took them in the rear. Eleven Burmans were killed and 24 wounded. Mr Gray had his arm broken or disabled by a shot, and he was made a prisoner. The news was brought into Mandalay by a servant who ran away during the fight, and confirmed next morning by another servant who, in spite of two dao cuts, managed to make his way back to the city. When he came away the bodies were lying as they fell. Moung Cho-et, the newly appointed governor, did not appear on the scene at all. He is a relative of the Tinedah Mingyee, and there is a possibility that he resented the deportation of his patron. Perhaps it is more generous to suppose he was overawed by the force he saw collecting round him, and made terms for himself by leaving the foreigners to fight their own battle.

All these incidents have impressed General White that the time has arrived for striking a decisive blow, so as to break up the bands now threatening the capital. He sent out one column this morning and two are to start at different times and by different routes to-morrow. They are as strong as the exigencies of Mandalay will allow, and hope to scour the country and between them crush the enemy. This is the more necessary as a panic is again setting in and the city and suburbs are again most uneasy. General White has done well in ordering strong patrols to march frequently through the night round the various quarters—50 men in each patrol, and guards of 25 have been placed at various centres. The palace stockade has been cut in the centre of each side and thrown forward so as to form block houses, which will command the whole exterior of the stockade and as far as the city gates, which are used for traffic. Each block-house is pierced for six or eight guns.

To-day, January 1st, is the last day for which the Chindwin expedition took rations; the General had heard nothing about them this morning, but expected at any moment to receive intelligence. I hope the expedition will have a good account to give of itself and that due chastisement has been meted out to the murderers of the Corporation agents on that side.

Better news has been received to-day from the northern column. Several Europeans, including S. and W. Calogreedy, have been found safe at Shway Boh, on the Irrawaddy, and Bhamo was reached on Dec. 28th, the date anticipated. I have not heard further particulars, but will let you know as soon as possible.

The arrest of the Tinedah Mingyee was perhaps a popular measure, but it undoubtedly had the effect of terrifying the other ministers of the Provisional Council. They have hardly recovered yet, and perhaps this accounts for the little headway which has been made of late against disorder and rebellion. I hear the Kinwoon Mingyee is expected back in a day or two, and hope that he, with his long years of statesmanship in Burmah, will more than fill the gap made by the absence of the Tinedah. I hope to join the *Times'* correspondent in interviewing the Kinwoon as soon as convenient after his arrival, and will give you his observations on the present state and future prospects of the country.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S ELECTION.

MR. ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI, Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Bombay, has received the following letter from Sir James Fergusson in reply to an address thanking him for the interest he took in Indian affairs, and hoping that he would be successful at the poll :—

31st December, 1885.
Kilkerran, Alaybole, N. B.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to offer you my cordial thanks for the address of sympathy and encouragement forwarded to me by you during my candidature for Manchester. It was extremely gratifying to me to know that some of those whom I had endeavoured to serve when in India desired that I might receive the honour of election at the hands of an important constituency in this country.

It was in some degree because I possess experience of India that I was elected by a portion of the great city of Manchester; because it is largely interested in the prosperity of India, and believes that if that country is wisely governed its well-being will re-act upon British commerce and British industries.

I can assure you, gentlemen, that my interest in India will be permanent. Opinions must differ as to what is best for her people, but all right-thinking politicians recognize that the good of the people of India should be our first object in administering its affairs. I beg of you to convey to the members of your society my grateful sense of their kind feeling towards me and my earnest wishes for the prosperity of the community to which they belong.—I am, gentleman, your obliged and obedient servant,

(Sd.) JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES.*

THE sacred books of the East owe much of the light which has of late years been thrown upon them to the studies and researches of European *savants*. The science of philology has enabled them to clear the ancient and venerable tomes of the dust of ages, and to rescue from obscurity many passages which had once been considered to be hopelessly unintelligible. M. C. De Harlez, a professor in the University of Louvain, has recently made a valuable contribution to Oriental literature in the shape of a translation into French of the Gathas, one of the most ancient religious books of the Parsees, and Mr. Meherjeebhoy Palonjee Madon, late student of the Zend and Pehelvi Madresa, of Bombay, has translated it from French into Gujrati for the benefit of his co-religionists. The Gathas are supposed to be the work of a number of renowned men who followed Zoroaster, and who enjoined purity and certain ceremonials to attain that end, on the lines of the teachings of their great master. In order to suit the primitive simplicity of the age the various forms of virtue and vice have been personified, one set of angels being the Almighty (Hormuzd) and the other of Ahreman. It appears from the book that Hom is, far and away, the most beneficent and the most powerful of angels. He is called the son of God, and Zoroaster himself, who, it may be noted, is not credited with superhuman powers, but is only represented as a good man made perfect, addresses this Archangel for instruction and guidance, and turns to him for strength and health, and for power to destroy the persecutors who were harassing him. For it is the "yellow coloured Hom" who secures the persons of the good against all the diseases of the flesh, who can destroy all sorts of devs and sorcerers, who crushes the power and influence of tyrants and gives strength and swiftness to the steeds of the heroes, who make war against all evil doers, who blesses barren women with children, and never refuses the appeal of the pious maiden to give her "an honest and magnanimous husband." Indeed, there are numerous passages in the book from which it is abundantly clear that in those days the institution of marriage was held in high esteem, it being regarded as a specially meritorious act for men and women to be united in the holy bond of matrimony. Another commandment upon which particular stress has naturally been laid is the rearing and protection of cattle, this being the only source of wealth of the people in those remote times. Heavy punishment in after life is decreed for those who interfere with people engaged in agricultural pursuits, or commit the crime of cattle-lifting or wantonly destroying cattle. The religion preached by Zoroaster was a pure monotheism. Although it appears from the sacred books of the Parsees that natural objects, such as hills and rivers, the sun, the moon and the stars, are held in great reverence, and are stated to be presided over by guardian angels, they are only regarded as the visible and known symbols of Almighty power, through which to adore the Invisible and the Unknown. According to the Zoroastrian religion the two counteracting influences in nature of preservation and destruction are represented by rival angels, a good and a bad one, who are in constant conflict with one another. This conflict will last for a space of 3,000 years, after which period a prophet, descended from the line of Zoroaster will be born, who will wage a terrible war with devils, and hurl them into hell, "there to dwell in adamantine chains and penal fire." The dead will rise from their grave, the good will all be rewarded, and the golden era will again begin on earth. Besides rendering a faithful translation of the work of Professor Harlez, Mr. Meherjeebhoy has added to the usefulness of his book by reproducing the views of the French savant upon the morality taught in the Gathas, and upon Avesta, the language in which they are written.

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* Yacna and the Gathas, by Meherjeebhoy Palonjee Madon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Parliament was opened to-day by the Queen in person, but the speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty in her speech says :—

My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly.

My difference with Russia on the subject of the Afghan boundary has been satisfactorily arranged, and, in pursuance of the Convention with the Russian Government, the Boundary Commissioners are now engaged in fixing the line of demarcation, and I trust that the work, already far advanced, will tend to secure the maintenance of peace in Central Asia.

My object in the negotiations regarding Roumelia is to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of that Province, whilst maintaining the essential rights of the Sultan unimpaired.

In pursuance of the Convention between myself and the Ottoman Porte, special commissioners have been appointed in order to confer with the Khedive, and report upon the measures required to secure the defence of Egypt, together with a stable and efficient Government.

I greatly regret that I have been compelled to declare war against King Theebaw, whose acts of hostility against my subjects and the interests of my Empire, have been deliberate and continuous since his accession to the Throne. This necessitated the withdrawal of my representative, as the redress which was demanded was systematically evaded and disregarded.

In the attempt to confiscate the property of British subjects, he refused arbitration. All these acts convinced me that the protection of British life and property, and the cessation of the dangerous state of anarchy then existing in Upper Burmah, could only be effected by force of arms.

Through the gallantry of my European and Indian forces, under General Prendergast, the country has been rapidly subjugated. I have decided that the most certain method of ensuring peace and order in Upper Burmah is by its permanent incorporation with my Empire.

The time that has elapsed since I assumed the direct Government of India makes it desirable that a careful investigation be made into the operation of the Statutes whereby it was effected.

I regret that no improvement has taken place in trade and agriculture.

I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal of the attempt to excite the people of Ireland, and the hostility that has been manifested to the Union. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of the fundamental law affecting the Union, and am convinced of the hearty support of my Parliament and people in regard thereto.

Alluding to boycotting and resistance to legal process, Her Majesty says that no efforts will be spared to protect her Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and individual liberty, and if, as is apprehended, the existing provisions of the law are not able to cope with the growing evils, Her Majesty confidently looks to the willingness of her Parliament to invest the Government with the necessary powers.

The speech then enumerates the principal measures for the session, which include Bills for the following subjects, viz. : For Representative Councils in the counties of Great Britian, for reform in county government in Ireland, for the facilitation of the sale of glebes, for the cheapening of the transfer of land, for the mitigation of the distressed state of the poor in the Western Highlands of Scotland, for the prevention of accidents in mines, for the extension of the powers of the Railway Commissioners so far as regards rates, for the codification of the criminal law, and for the prompt despatch of business, all of which will doubtless receive attention.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS: THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The House of Lords, after a short debate last night, voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith has been practically entrusted with the Government of Ireland, and that Her Majesty's Government will act promptly on receiving his report.

His Lordship believed that Upper Burmah will not be a heavy burden on the Indian treasury, but on the contrary will ultimately enrich it. The obstacles to trade between Burmah and China were, he said, being removed.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the Commons, commended the policy of the Government in regard to Afghanistan and Bulgaria, but declined to express an opinion about Burmah. He adhered to the views he expressed in his electoral manifesto respecting Ireland, and deprecated the postponement of the Bill for local self-government, and also advised that a patient hearing be given to the Home Rulers.

Mr. Parnell, in a conciliatory speech, said he believed in the right of Irish self-government, which, if once conceded, it would not be difficult to settle the details, secure the integrity of the Empire and protect the minority. He gave notice of motion condemning reform in parliamentary procedure, for which he would move urgency.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

Prince Louis arrived here yesterday on a visit to the Governor. Last night he attended a ball given by the South Wales Borderers, and to-night a ball given by the Governor.

Government having been informed that repairs and additions at Ranipet have been completed at a cost of ten thousand rupees have announced to the Chief Engineer that Theebaw will not occupy the buildings, and that inquiries must be made whether the buildings can be used for public offices or some other public purpose.

Obituary. At Trivandrum, of fever, Surgeon John Leonard, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Travancore.

The Court of enquiry into the circumstances of the wreck of the steamer Tangier opened to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Captain Rowland. It was mentioned that the Chief Officer is slowly recovering from the effects of his descent into the hold with the late Captain Morton. I may mention here that the native serang has died from the same cause. The Second Officer gave evidence as to the incidents before and after the steamer went on the rock. At that time she had just signalled to Karamania for an offer of assistance.

The chart in use on Tangier did not show any rocks at that spot. There was no chance of getting the vessel off owing to the foul air down below. Everything possible had been done to save the vessel and cargo. Inquiry was adjourned till Friday next for the attendence of the Chief Officer.

Mrs. Grant Duff, speaking at a Hindu girls' school last night said she had the greatest admiration for the Church Missionary Society. The great difficulty of female education in India, and perhaps in other countries too, was that the thread of it was broken too early by marriage. That branch of the Church Missionary Society formed by the Zenana Missions supplied this defect, and goes on with education later in life, carrying much joy and brightness into many a home.

The Governor presided this evening at the Wesleyan Anniversary, and performs a similar task at the Portuguese Roman Catholic Anniversary to-morrow.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The Council met to-day at noon at Government House to receive the report of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bailey, Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Hon'ble J. Quinton, the Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandalik, Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Hon'ble H. H. A. Gooderich, and Hon'ble W. W. Hunter were present.

The Bill is somewhat different from the measure as originally introduced. Companies will not be held responsible for deducting the tax from their employés' salaries, but may arrange to do so if they choose. Shipping companies, whose vessels trade beyond Indian waters and whose head offices are not in India, will be exempt from the tax. Secrecy with regard to information furnished under the Act is stringently provided for. The exemption of official salaries under Rs. 1,200 yearly has been rescinded, and officials will be taxed on the same basis as bank or mercantile employés, all incomes under Rs. 500 yearly being exempt. Homesteads and dwelling houses of landholders will also be exempted. Improved provisions have been made for the hearing of appeals, and the law will not come into operation until the first of April. All the points urged by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been conceded, but the contentions of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in favor of fresh taxation on land and reimposed import duties are considered as opposed to the weight of mercantile opinion. Compositions between private firms and companies and the tax collector are allowed, and payments made for life insurance and deferred annuities are exempted under certain conditions. An additional clause to the Bill provides for an optional system of making returns of income in presidency towns and other places, where the tax-payers elect to make their own return instead of being assessed by the Collectors.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee Sir Auckland Colvin said he wished to explain the reason government had directed the Select Committee to report within the time fixed. This reason would be found briefly explained in their report ; it was because previous experience had shown how necessary it was a Bill of this nature should be passed sufficiently long before it came into force to give the local Governments time to arrange for the preparation of schedules of assessment and for making the necessary inquiries. It had been pressed upon the attention of Government that on previous occasions delay in passing acts had given rise to considerable administrative inconvenience, and that if occasion again arose for passing such acts local Governments were to have ample time given to them to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the Bill, both in the interests of the administration and of those to be assessed. He also added that on previous occasions the same procedure had been adopted and Bills of this nature had been passed through Council with the least possible delay.

The following is the full report of the Select Committee :—We have provided in section 9 that the Act shall come into force on the first day of April next. During the time which elapses between the passing of the bill and that date the Government will be able to prepare and issue its rules, and collectors to make such arrangements for the assessment of the tax as they can make without calling in aid. Under the provisions of the Act it is important that collectors should know as soon as possible what incomes will be assessable and that the Government should at once be in a position to frame the necessary rules for assessment in section 5. We have, with advertence to section 24, (section 23 of the bill as introduced), inserted a clause excepting from liability to the tax the whole of the annual value of buildings which landholders and agriculturists own and occupy, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the land they hold and cultivate, and which are necessary to them in the exercise of their vocations as landholders and agriculturists ; thus, while a landholder will be exempt from the tax in respect of the annual value of the homestead appurtenant to his land he will be assessable in respect of any other house he may own and occupy. We have inserted in the same section a further clause, based on the English law, excepting from liability to the tax any portion not exceeding one sixth of his income which a person pays either to the Goverment or to a company in respect of life insurance or deferred annuity. Clause D of Section 5 (Clause C of that section in the Bill as introduced), is based on a similar clause in Act 13 of 1872. The exemption appears to us to be sufficient to cover educational endowments, and does not, as has been suggested, open a door to the evasion of the Act by colourable gifts to idols or any like device. We have omitted sub-section 2 of the same section in the Bill as introduced. There appears to us not to be sufficient ground for making, between official salaries and other incomes, the distinction which was proposed in that sub-section by the new sub-section 5. We have made it clear that a salaried manager of land is not exempt from the tax by reason only of the income of his employer being exempt therefrom. We have ascertained that companies and some other private employers are much opposed to that provision of the Bill as introduced which imposed on them the duty of deducting the tax from the salaries of their employer. To the argument that there was such a provision in force in the years 1869-72 they reply that the provision was then a fruitful cause of misunderstanding and disagreement between them and their subordinates. Under these circumstances it appears to us that companies ought not to be compelled to collect the tax. We have therefore modified section 8 of the Bill, and empowered the collector by a new section, section 9, to enter into an arrangement with any private employer on terms to be mutually agreed on for the collection by the employer of the tax payable by his employés. Section 10 of the Bill as introduced followed the Acts of 1869 and 1872 in making special provision for the taxation of shipping companies. It has been stated, and we have satisfied ourselves that the provision was unworkable and in practice inoperative ; it has therefore been omitted from section 11 and the second schedule of the bill as amended by us, and we have added to section 5 a special exemption, clause D, in favour of shipping companies incorporated or registered out of British India, and having their principal places of business out of India and their ships ordinarily engaged in seagoing traffic out of Indian waters. To section 18 (section 17 of the Bill as introduced), we have added clauses empowering the Local Government to authorise the collector in any specified town or place to publish general notices inviting tax-payers to make returns of their income, and in any presidency town to serve special notices on individual tax-payers, inviting them to make such returns. In section 24 (section 23 of the bill as introduced), we have provided for houses occupied by their owners being assessed at five-sixths instead of nine-tenths of their annual value. We have thus reverted to the principle of section 132 of Act 32 of 1869. We have so modified section 27 (section 26 of the Bill as introduced), as to require the Commissioner to call for the record in the case of a petition for the revision of any assessment of two hundred and fifty rupees or upwards. In section 30 (section 29 of the Bill as introduced) we have provided for the continuance of the summary process of recovery described in section 24 of the Bengal License Act, 1880. In sub-section 5 of the same section we have provided that no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under the Act shall be commenced after expiration of three months from the last day of the year in respect of which the sum is payable. The section, as amended by us, is more restrictive on the revenue authorities than the corresponding section of the Bengal License Act, 1880, and less so than the correspondence section of the Northern India License Act, 1878. In section 31 provision has been made, as in Act 32 of 1860, for composition of the tax. Seeing that provision is made in chapter 4 for revision of assessment, we think that section 32 (sub-section 1 of the Bill as introduced.), should be omitted, and that section 31 of that Bill may also be omitted as being likely, by suggesting the disturbance of stated assessments, to create irritation with which the additional revenue raised under the section would be incommensurate. In section 38 of the Bill as amended by us (section 37 of the bill as introduced), we have provided for rules being made for securing secrecy in regard to information furnished in documents relating to incomes of assesses. We have deemed it desirable to specify more particularly than in section 40 of the bill as introduced the information which may be required by a Collector for the purposes of the act. We have therefore for that section substituted sections 41 to 45 of the Bill as amended. We have modified section 56 (section 41 of the bill as introduced), by providing that the delivery of a letter duly posted shall only be presumed, and we have required the letter to be registered. From the first column of part 3 of the second schedule to the Bill as introduced, we have omitted the clause relating to stock of, or shares in, guaranteed railway companies. The clause is unnecessary, as all railway companies will be assessed on their net earnings. We have, however, provided in new clause C. of part 3 for the recovery in the manner prescribed in section 18 of the interest on debentures issued by companies. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended. (Signed), A. Colvin, C. P. Ilbert, T. C. Hope, N. Mandlik, Peari Mohan Mukerji, J. W. Quinton, Robert Steel, W. W. Hunter. V. N. Mandlik says I dissent from the majority on sections 1 and 5. In one or two years I think clause D., section 5, should be modified or left out, and section 24 should be made applicable only to houses in principal towns and cities. Peary Mohan Mukerji signs this report with reservation of opinion on the following provisions, namely, 1 and in each subsequent year in sections 4 and 2, clause (j) of section 3, and section 24.

The reports of the Select Committee on the Northern India Ferries Bill, the Bill to amend Section 265 of Indian Contract Act, and the Bill to amend the Store Mahal Law, Mirzapore, N.-W. P., were then presented by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, and the Council was adjourned for a week.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIEF'S CAMP, JAN. 22.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed Colonel Rivett-Carnac to express to the Volunteers His Excellency's great satisfaction at the appearance and conduct of the volunteers during their stay at Delhi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4	per cent.	Rupee Paper	73¼
4½	,,	,,	75⅝
3	,,	Consols for account	100
3½	,,	Sterling Loan	100
4½	,,	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver			46⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £12,400,000 ; increase, £800,000.

Bills discounted, £21,000,000 ; Increase, £200,000.

Bullion,—total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £21,000,000 ; increase, £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 40 per cent.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 30 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Calcutta 13th.—Next mail over interrupted section. Turkish route leaves Bushire on Saturday morning 23rd.

Calcutta, 22nd 15-12 p.m.—Mauritius mail closes, Aden, evening, Sunday 24.

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Jan. 21.

10 p.m.	70·4

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

6 a.m.	67·2
10 a.m.	72·1
2 p.m.	75·7
4 p.m.	75·4

ON the 8th ultimo, the late Sir Arthur Phayre formerly Chief Commissioner of Burmah, wrote to General Nelson Davies, his quondam Secretary in Burmah : "I think now there is nothing to be done but to annex Upper Burmah. We must not allow our French friends to have a tip of their little finger in our pie. Prendergast has managed well. Sladen is the best man we could have to arrange matters."

DURING the last official year, the Church at Parel was completed at a cost of Rs. 30,496, and a small church at Dharwar to hold 100 people, and to cost Rs. 10,197 commenced, whilst progress has been made with the building of the new church for the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Poona. The new cemetery at Wanowri was completed and brought into use, and an addition of seven acres made to that at Karachi. Quarters for the two chaplains attached to the Bombay Cathedral were also begun.

THERE was a decrease of Rs. 21,302 in the earnings and an increase of Rs. 10,225 in the expenditure at the Government Central Press in 1884-5 as compared with 1883-4. The decrease in the earnings is attributed to reduced charges for work done in the Press, which came into force on April 1, 1884. On the other hand the income of the Commissioner's Press in Sind increased by Rs. 801.

A COMPARISON of the statements of publications in the Bombay Presidency for the last five years, commencing with 1880, show that the number of books published in the different vernacular and classical languages has been steadily increasing year by year. The Portuguese language, which is spoken in Bombay and parts of Thana district by native Christians is, however, an exception to the general rule. In this language only three books have been published during the last five years. Of the total number of publications in the last official year, nearly two-thirds, viz., 1,036 books, were printed at Bombay in 59 presses. Of the remaining one-third 311 books were printed in Guzerat at 19 presses, 251 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 31 presses, and 28 in Sind in 5 presses.

THE total value of the trade of Aden by sea and land, for the year 1884-85, amounted to Rs. 3,93,09,077, showing a decrease of Rs. 45,56,695 as compared with the previous year. This was exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government. The total value of the import trade by sea, including private treasure, but excluding the value of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 1,96,66,490, exhibiting a falling off of Rs. 28,90,778. Looking at the import trade with the various foreign ports the only cases in which any considerable increase was noticeable were those of Calcutta, Austria, Karachi, and the East Coast of Africa. There was an increase of 2½ lakhs in the value of grain imported from Calcutta and of nearly one lakh from Karachi. Austria sent more amber beads, apparel, and twist than in the previous year. From the East Coast of Africa larger consignments of coffee, gums, hides, and skins were received. On the other hand there was a marked decrease in the import trade from the United Kingdom, Arabia, Abyssinia, and Zanzibar.

THE Tinedah Mengyee arrived in Calcutta in the Government steamer Olive on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by his son and a small following of relatives. The party landed at noon on Wednesday, and were taken to a house in Ballygunge, which has been prepared for them during their stay, which is expected to last some ten days.

THE rapid growth of the Mahomedan National Association in Bengal is a feature worthy of remark. The Arrah correspondent of a contemporary writes that a branch has been opened in his town, and that at its meetings "hot breakfast is always ready, which is a speciality." Possessed of such a speciality, the Association may well spread and flourish.

THE indigo sales for the season will probably close on Monday next, when about 350 chests of European marks, which have not yet arrived from the factories, will be put up to auction.

THE new railway between Secunderabad and Hanamconda has been completed and will be open for traffic in a few weeks. The question is being discussed as to the advisability of using the railway for the conveyance by troops between Madras and the Central Provinces. Hitherto, it appears, the reliefs have marched by the Nirmul ghaut, which has a gradient in places of 1 foot vertical to 5 feet horizontal, so it can easily be imagined what an obstacle to wheeled traffic this is. By the Hanamconda route, 85 miles of road-marching would be saved, and afterwards there is a fair-weather road to Madipoor, from which place troops could turn off to Siconcha and Raipoor or proceed on to Chandah, as might be deemed expedient.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mhow gives further intelligence of the proceedings of the renowned freebooter Tantia Bheel, who has appeared again in a desperate form since the report that the Government are trying to hem him in. He has just taken the field anew, and begun to plunder caravans belonging to merchants. He has changed the scene of his depredations. Some people conjecture that he is now on his way to Madras.

IN Calcutta, the Euepean members of the corporation take very perfunctory interest in Municipal Government. During the past year the Hindoo members, to all other nationalities, were as 38 to 34, the 34 being composed of 28 Europeans and Eurasians, 8 Mahamedans, 2 Jews, and 1 Parsee. But while the members were thus nearly balanced, the Hindoo Commissioners did not do far short of twice the work of all the others but together, their total attendance at meetings and committees of all sorts being 1,460 to 837 of all the other Commissioners. This arose partly from the numerical majority of two to one which the Hindoos succeeded in establishing in the Town Council ; but this superiority was greatly increased by the greater zeal in work, the figures showing, according to Mr. Harrison's calculation, that out of a Town Council of 19, the chances were that, on any one occasion, there would be 16 natives present to three Europeans, and 13 Hindoos to six of all other nationalities.

THE trade returns published by the Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce for the year ended 31st December 1885, show a fair increase in both exports and imports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884. In the chief articles of export, the advance has been general, excepting in ground nuts, which declined from 746,876 bags in 1884 to 615,458 bags in 1885, but this decrease was expected—indeed the out-turn of the crop available for export was estimated in the early part of the season at from 450,000 to 500,000 bags only, owing to the loss sustained by the inundations of December, 1884. Coffee increased from 1,399 to 3,338 *sacs* ; gunnies from 3,802 to 6,254 bales ; rice from 435 to 8,903 bags ; saffron from 1,437 to 1,997 *sacs* ; and tamarind from 815 to 5,280 bundles. Ground nut oil was almost stationary, the figures being 10,403 casks for 1885, against 10,492 casks in 1884. The high prices offered for the nut, especially in the early part of the season, materially restricted the local manufacture of this article ; but we may look forward to a considerable development during the current year, as the new Steam Oil Pressing Mill is now working day and night, and turns out a very superior oil, and the present low price of the nut, with an unprecedented large yield, will, it is expected, lead to greatly increased operations. The export of tamarind is a comparatively new trade in Pondicherry ; the choice, picked kinds, bought for the French markets, are quoted at from Rs. 16 to Rs. 19 per French candy of 528lbs., against Rs. 12 per candy for ordinary sorts. The indigo trade, which, until a few years ago, was an important industry in the Colony, has almost ceased to exist ; the total shipments for 1885 amounted to only 312 cases.

IT is not impossible that we shall soon have another little war on hand as a result of the recent outbreak on the part of the Bonerwals, who, it is feared, will be encouraged by the success with which they surprised Colonel Hutchinson's little band to organise further marauding expeditions into Indian territory. The Allahabad paper urges that we should send an expedition against them, rather than carry on an undignified guerilla warfare, "An expedition," it says, "would involve a certain amount of expense, but would have the effect of making the neighbourhood quiet for another twenty years or so. Nor would it in this case be at all a formidable affair, financially or from a military point of view. The country is small, and a force of 5,000 men would be ample for every purpose. It should consist almost entirely of native troops. A couple of British regiments with two mountain batteries and a brigade of native infantry would accomplish all that is wanted, and they need not be beyond the frontier more than six weeks. That would give the force full time to go over the country, visit the principal villages, and occupy Torsulla, the principal town, a place of some 1,000 or 1,200 houses, whose capture, as it belongs to the Asharzai section, the principal offenders in this present disturbance, would have an excellent effect. Of course there has to be considered the chance of a general coalition of the tribes, which might extend even to Swat, but this could not be formidable to troops armed with breechloaders, and in proportion as the rising was general the punishment and its effects would be widespread It is still possible, of course, that the Bonerwals may show themselves submissively inclined, but the effect of the Umbeyla campaign, now 23 years ago, seems to have died away with the rising of a new generation, and another lesson, though not on the same scale, may be required to pacify the border again. Beyond this, an expedition now would have the result of confirming British influence in Boner, Bajaur, and Swat, as against the influence of Afghanistan, which, it is said, is being rapidly and sedulously extended over those regions."

PLAIN living must clearly be the order of the day in Berlin, whether or not high thinking goes along with it. Out of a total population of 10,200,000 nearly 222,000 are altogether exempt from municipal taxation as having incomes of less than £21 a year. The incomes of nearly 270,000 range between £21 and £33, so that however cheap sausage, cabbage, and beer may be, there is clearly no great margin for luxurious excess. When we come to the other end of the scale we find incomes proportionally modest. Incomes between £5,000 and £10,000 are credited to 108 individuals ; eighteen persons have incomes up to £15,000, fifteen up to £20,000, nine up to £27,000, and four persons only exceed this sum.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE reorganisation of the Commissariat Department has already abolished the Deputy Commissaries-General of Madras and Bombay. The appointment of Deputy Commissary-General, Bengal, only waits to follow suit till Colonel A. Montagu, now on furlough in Europe, attains the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL A. F. LEERY having been appointed to the command of the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, *vice* Colonel Watson, who preferred half-pay to India and Peshawar, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crosbie will, it is presumed, succeed Colonel Hatchell in command of the 1st Battalion, with effect from the 7th instant. Major and Brevet Colonel Kinloch, commanding at Darjiling, thus obtains his substantive Lieutenant-Colonelcy. It is not probable that Colonel Grenfell, C. B. and A. D. C., who is a Major General in Egygt, will throw up so good a post to rejoin his regiment. He will most likely go on half-pay. Colonel Kinloch served for 16 years in the Rifle Brigade, and has over 30 years' service, but having joined before he was 17 years of age, he is only a little more than 47 now, and is well clear of the age clauses of Royal Warrants.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

ON Thursday evening the company under the management of Miss Crawford produced the popular drama entitled "East Lynne" to a fairly large and appreciative audience. The piece was certainly mounted far better than is usually the case in Bombay, and the production reflects great credit upon Mr. Mehta, to whose energy and enterprise the public is indebted for the provision of almost the only amusement this season. It is to be regretted that previously encouragement given to this gentleman was less than his enterprise deserved, though the better attendance on this occasion seemed to indicate that a new era had set in. Of "East Lynne" it is unnecessary to say much, it is so well known to all theatre-goers as a play full of dramatic incidents and touching episodes that its success was well assured. To Miss Crawford was allotted the principal part, that of Lady Izabel, and in it she sustained her reputation as an artist of undoubted merit. Mrs. Norville as "Mrs. Carlyle," Miss Vernon as "Barbara Hare" and Messrs Devon, and Smith as "Francis Leveson" and "Richard Hare" acquitted themselves with great success. A capital programme is arranged for to-night. A great attraction may be looked for in the production of the popular Opera "Mikado," which will be presented next week.

SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your to-day's leader about silver, allow me to point out to you, that in the Dekhan at least (and I believe elsewhere) the koonbees and poorer classes live upon Jowaree and Bajree almost entirely ; and if it is true that th[illegible]tivating classes form 90 per cent of the popul[illegible] of India ; the higher price of wheat would benef[illegible] country.

At all events the fall in exchange has benefitted the country vastly, by raising the price of cotton and seeds which form the main sources of income of the cultivating classes.

Bombay, Jan. 22. FACTS.

A UNIVERSITY GRACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank your correspondent "Graduate" for ably fighting out our cause, and I heartily support him. In such a short letter he has left very little for me to say. I too am a B A and as a graduate I might be allowed to give my view as to the M A examination. The trouble of a graduate in Arts wholly lies in coming up to the B A standard, and mastering the multifarious subjects. After that, the M A degree is simply a crowning piece, more an honor to the deserving student for his patience and perseverence in coming up to the high standard than any reward for passing the MA examination solely.

As the University course is laid down for the M.A. examination, I am inclined to believe that in some branches, *e.g.*, in biology, any school-boy from the fifth standard, unless he is a regular idiot, with moderate hard work can pass, if allowed to appear, with as much credit as any B A who has worked hard to rise to the top of the ladder. An L M & S or an L C E can pass easily the M A examination, if allowed to appear, with as much credit, or perhaps with greater credit, than a B A. But neither an L M and S nor an L C E, though a graduate, is allowed to appear for the M A examination, and now that the favor of backdoor influence at which lately failed at the Secretariat under the just and merit-appreciating Government of Lord Reay, is about to transfer itself to the University, it is feared that the quarter which ought to be least likely to be assailed by such influence will succumb to it unhesitatingly, unless the good sense of the majority of the Fellows of this University predominate.

Your correspondent has done good by coming forward boldly, and protecting the just rights of the graduates against such intruders, who cannot enter the sacred precints, unless backed up by influence without merit. If the Senate accord their permission and allow a matriculated student to appear for the M A examination, their action will throw an everlasting blot on the University and a damper over the zeal and industry of a great number of students. Why, Sir, in the name of Heaven should this extraordinary privilege and preference be given to one man over those who more richly deserve the honor. I do not desire my *alma mater* to appear degraded, for this cheapening of honor and bargaining if not begging of degrees will tend to lower the University in the estimation of all right thinking persons.

Rumour says that canvassing of votes is going forward briskly, and some of the fellows who have the sense to see the injustice of the case, but have not the moral courage to resist the powerful influence brought to bear on them, have promised to be absent on the occasion. Other less scrupulous and hence more indifferent have already promised their votes.

I request the graduated fellows and principals and professors of colleges to protest strongly against the proposition and reject it outright, in justice to the numurous students who have graduated under them or are still studying for their degrees. I enclose my card.—Yours,

M. K.

January 22nd.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry raised by a "graduate" in your to-day's issue is most appropriate, and I dare say he has given expression to the feelings of almost all the graduates on the subject of allowing, by special grace, a mere matriculated youth to appear in the MA examination. For taking up the subject he deserves the hearty thanks of all reasonable University men, and for opening your column's for the sake of justice, you deserve not the less. Every word of "graduate" is worthy of consideration. If claims such as those alleged in this case, are allowable for the highest degree in arts, in the name of justice and common-sense, I would fain ask why other graduates who have taken other degrees after years of trouble and worry, and at the expense of health, wealth and time are not fairly dealt with. To appear in the M D examination and in the M C E examination a student has, by the rules of the University, to pass the examination for the degree of B A or B L. And for these latter examinations he must pass even the previous examination, after finishing the engineering or medical course. A licentiate of civil engineering or of medicine is not allowed to appear at once in the final B A or B Sc ; not to speak of the M A examination which they can easily get through in mathematics or science. To show you an instance, I would here give the name of Dr. Deshmukh M D who had to pass the previous examinatian before appearing for the B Sc. and BA At present many graduates of the Medical and Engineering Colleges are desirous of appearing in the B Sc and M A ; but the stumbling-block of the P E and of studying logic, history, and the second language, comes in their way. If by special grace a matriculated young man is to be allowed for the M A, why should not this restriction of passing the P.E. be at once removed. All graduates are very much grieved to hear that such a proposition should be placed before the Senate, but they would be more grieved to see the University doing open injustice to her sons if the proposition he passed. It is earnestly hoped that the learned mover of the proposition, for whom all feel the utmost respect, will look to the interest, not of a single individual, but of the University and all the graduates.

Jan. 22. ANOTHER GRADUATE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's each a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

MR. R. H. GUNION, Principal of the Samaldas College, Bhownuggur, who has been appointed to deliver the course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the present year, gave his first lecture on Thursday in the University Library. The endowment for these lectures was, as is well known, provided by a sum of Rs. 23,500 raised as a Wilson Testimonial Fund, and offered to the learned Doctor, but devoted to this purpose by Dr. Wilson's own desire. Mr. Gunion began his lecture on Thursday with the following tribute to Dr. Wilson's memory: —

"I trust you will not think it unbecoming that I should say a few words about the man in whose memory and honour these lectures were instituted. Generations are short in India—at least with the European part of the community—and there are probably many present besides myself who never saw the original of that fine bust in the library upstairs. But the name of John Wilson is one that will not soon pass away. He was a great preacher and an accomplished scholar. But neither the zeal of the missionary, nor the enthusiasm of the student, could quench in him the public spirit of the citizen. You know that he was one of the founders of this University. All India knows that no measure tending to the moral or material benefit of her sons was unregarded by him ; and no man knew better than he what India wants and what India needs. He was bred in one of the narrowest schools of Protestant theology; but his width of culture and sympathy made him a student of many religions. He was raised to the highest dignity which his church has to bestow ; but by many outside her pale he was loved and reverenced no less than by his own people. And I assure you that, to one who feels so painfully as I do his unworthiness to occupy this place, it is no small comfort to think that both you and I are met here to-day, not more to speak and to hear, than to do honour to the memory of so good and, in many ways, so great a man."

The lecturer then went on to say how he intended to treat his subject. He would say nothing about the origin of language and about the classification of languages ; only so much as he thought necessary for his purpose. With regard to the morphological classification of languages, into radical, agglutinative, and inflectional, the importance of that classification to them was, that even the most highly inflected languages, as Sanskrit, Latin, and Greek, showed traces of having themselves been once radical, or, at best, agglutinative languages, the prefixes and suffixes of their inflectional system showing unmistakable signs of having once been roots themselves. With regard to the other classification of languages, the genealogical into Semitic, Indo-European, and Turanian,—Semitic, Japhetic and Hametic would be better names, if for no other reason than that they would be based on a uniform system of division. Having then explained the nature of Guna, Vriddhi, Samprasarana and Sandhi, changes to which letters were subject in other languages besides Sanskrit, but which had to be called by Sanskrit names because no other grammatical system had found names for them, the lecturer went through the Sanskrit alphabet, showing in the case of each letter—first whether it was an original Sanskrit letter, and second, how it was represented in the cognate languages. Having in this way gone through all the vowels, the lecturer announced that in his next lecture he should treat of the consonants in the same way.

The next lecture of the course will be on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 5-15 p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P and O Co's s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Nantes, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London—Private Skelly, Mr. A. Belson Capt. and Mrs. Curry and Mr. G. K. Wasey.

For Brindisi Mr. A. G. Morgan and Revd : A. E. Harford.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at Coorla and Poona on January 28, 29, and 30 ; and February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 13. The following is the prospectus :—

THURSDAY, 28TH AND FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1886.

MATCH I.—The Adjutant-General's Prizes.—Open to all comers. At Coorla and Poona. Distances 200, 600, and 700 yards ; rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position at 200 yards standing or kneeling ; at 600 and 700 prone ; entrance fee to members of the Association, Re. 1, to all others, Rs. 2 ; targets and marking Wimbledon.

MATCH II.—Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Prize.—At Coorla and Poona. Distances 200, 600, and 700 yards ; rifle M. H. ; shots 7 at each distance ; position at 200 yards standing or kneeling ; at 600 and 700 prone ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking Wimbledon.

SATURDAY, 30TH JAN. AND MONDAY, 1ST FEB.

MATCH III.—H. E. the Governor's Prize.—At Coorla and Poona. Distances 300, 500, and 800 yards rifle M. H. ; position prone ; No. of shots 7 at each distance ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking Wimbledon.

MATCH IV.—Lady Reay's Prize.—At Coorla and Poona. Distance 300, 500, and 800 yards ; rifle M H ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position prone ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking Wimbledon.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY ONLY.

MATCH V.—The National Rifle Association Silver Medal.—At Coorla and Poona. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards ; rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; entrance fee, Rs. 2 ; position at 200 yards standing or kneeling ; at 500 and 600 prone ; targets and marking Wimbledon.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

MATCH VI.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Cup for Head-Quarter Companies.—At Coorla only. Distances 500 and 700 yards, rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position prone ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking regulation.

MATCH VII.—The Officers' Match.—Open to Officers of the B. V. R. C. only. At Coorla and Poona. Distances 150 and 300 yards ; rifle or carbine M. H. ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position any ; entrance fee, Rs. 2 ; targets and marking regulation.

THURSDAY, 4TH, & FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

MATCH VIII.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.'s Prize.—At Coorla only. Each Saturday parade attended between 1st January, 1886, and the end of the drill season, including the annual inspection, to count as 1 point. Distances 200 and 500 yards ; rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 10 at each distance ; position regulation standing at 200 ; prone at 500 yards ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and regulation.

MATCH IX.—Messrs. Watson and Co.'s Prize. "The Ladies."—At Coorla and Poona. In this Match a lady must nominate a gentleman to shoot for her. Distance 700 yards, rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 15 ; position any ; enterance fee ; Re. 1 ; targets and marking regulation.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

MATCH X.—Captain Brown's Prizes.—At Coorla only. Open to members of the Head-Quarter Companies who have not won a prize over Rs. 5 at this or any other meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association. Distance ; 150 and 700 yards ; rifle M. H. ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position standing at 150, prone at 700 ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking regulation.

MATCH XI.—Major Wyer's Prizes.—At Coorla only. Open to recruits of the Head Quarter Companies who have joined the Corps since the 1st April, 1885, and who have never belonged to any other Corps. Distance 150 and 500 yards ; rifle M. H ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position standing at 150, prone at 500 ; entrance fee, Re. 1 ; targets and marking regulation.

MATCH XII.—The Instructor's Match.—At Coorla and Poona. To commence after matches X. & XI. are finished. Distances 150 and 500 yards ; rifle M. H ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position any ; targets and marking regulation.

MATCH XIII.—The Sportsmen's Contest.—At Coorla only. Open from the 28th January to the 5th February inclusive, at any time when the 3rd class ranges are not otherwise engaged. Distance 200 yards ; rifle or carbine M H ; no. of shots 6 ; position any ; targets and marking Wimbledon ; no sighting shots. The six shots to be fired off within 1 minute, or score not to count. Time to commence from the report of the first shot. Time to be considered in settling ties. Entrance fee, Re. 1.

ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY.

MATCH XIV.—The Cadet's Match.—At Coorla and Poona. Open to Cadets of the B. V. R. C. Distances 150 and 500 yards ; rifle M. H. carbine ; no. of shots 7 at each distance ; position standing at 150, prone at 500 ; targets regulation 3rd class at 150 ; 1st class at 500.

ENGLAND'S RAILWAY TO INDIA.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, contributes to the *Army and Navy Magazine*, under the above heading, an article on the Euphrates Valley Railway. He says :—

The value of that railway has been demonstrated so often and so thoroughly, that the subject has been almost done to death. More than fifty years have elapsed since General Chesney started on his first survey of the Euphrates ; yet nothing has been done to carry out his scheme. On the other hand, General Annenkoff's project of a Russian railway to India has barely seen its fifth birthday, and is already within measurable distance of actual accomplishment.

General Chesney is not to blame for this. He surveyed the route thrice—in 1831, three years later, and again directly after the Crimean war, and no one will deny that he did his work thoroughly. The expeditions he conducted cost many thousands of pounds to equip and maintain; his books on the route absorbed years and years of research, and their publication, in one particular instance, over £5,000 in cash; while his exertions were largely and generously aided (though we observe the fact ignored in the volume) by the writings of Sir William Andrew, who has issued, during the last thirty years, quite a library of books and pamphlets on the question. It is impossible to regard these costly and arduous exertions without a strong feeling of melancholy and compassion. How different the case in Russia! Annenkoff had only to write one pamphlet, to produce one map, to make one survey—the whole costing less than a couple of thousand pounds! Commenced in 1880, the line has been completed to Askabad, is sanctioned to Merv, and surveys exist in the portfolio of the Minister of War for its extension thence (or from Sarakhs) to Herat. In the meanwhile, England has pushed her railway from India nearly to Pishin; she has sanctioned stocking rails there for the extension of the line to Candahar, and were it not for political considerations, the insignificant gap now remaining between the European and Indian railway systems could be covered over for a few millions sterling in a couple of years. Even "political consideration," acting to some extent as a deterrent, may yet be the factor that will bring about the completion of the line; for the more Russia races on with her railway to attack India, the more England feels herself bound to advance to defend it, and thus every year the rival locomotives approach closer to one another. Purblind politicians speak of the day, as remote when Europe shall enjoy railway communications with India; yet it is close at hand. Russia has finished her system to Askabad, England her Indian system nearly to Pishin. The distance between is 857 miles. By next spring the distance will be still further reduced to a little more than 700 miles—700 miles of country having scarcely any serious engineering obstacles (via the Helmund and skirting the Khoja Amran range), hardly any population the whole way to molest the line, and in general, so simple to cover with metals, that the English engineers who have just completed, in a few brief years, the 3,000 miles of railway traversing Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would put out of countenance with hard facts in five minutes any political-difficulty-monger who should dare to dispute the feasibility of the route in their presence. I am quite certain General Annenkoff would. His life has been spent in overcoming difficulties, not in creating them, as is too commonly the chief occupation of English party politicians.

Annenkoff has enjoyed facilities which never fell to the lot of Chesney. With the exception of a brief period of a few months, he has had practically the whole Russian administration on his side, even the Foreign Office, although when he sent Lessar surveying to Herat in 1882, he made matters very awkward for Russian diplomacy. Further, he was head of the Russian military transport, when he accompanied Skobeleff to the Caspian in 1880, and, after commencing to lay down the 100 miles of spare war-line (previously stored at Bender) to facilitate the campaign against Geok Tépe, first conceived the idea of extending it to Herat and India. No one had ever thought of the route before the idea struck Annenkoff. It was some time before even the Russian Government could be persuaded to see it in the same light he and Skobeleff did. When, however, Lessar discovered the Paropamisus mountains to be mere hills, and the country flat nearly the whole way to Herat, the idea was seized upon with that rapidity, and that luminous appreciation, which is a characteristic of the Russian official mind when confronted with anything novel and startling, and all that Annenkoff had to do was to carry his scheme into effect, conformably with military and political progress in Turkomenia. It was sanctioned to Askabad as soon as the Akhal oasis was organised, it was sanctioned to Merv the moment that stronghold was wo[illegible] it will be sanctioned to Herat directly events [illegible] that [illegible] Key of India under Russia's control. [illegible]ing back, one sees little or no friction on the p[illegible] of the Russian official world, no opposition arising from private or political motives, no delay from cloudy and purportless discussion. What has been done, has been done quickly and cheaply, and there is every reason to believe that the Transcaspian railway will become, at no distance date, the most profitable railway enterprise in Russia.

How unfavourably Annenkoff's rapid and inexpensive success compares with Chesney's costly failure! The word "failure" may sound harsh to Chesney's admirers; but can anyone, on reading his biography, truthfully pronounce his career a success? His survey of the Euphrates was a splendid bit of surveying; but he aspired to be something more than an explorer and surveyor. His great book on the route was a monument of scientific and historic research; but he never aimed at being solely a savant. His chief object in life was to facilitate communication between England and India by means of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, via the Euphrates Valley. This he failed to achieve, partly through the opposition of France, partly through the apathy of the British public and the shortsightedness of British statesmen and partly through slackening and pursuing a wrong aim at a critical period of his career.

Perhaps it might be too much to declare that if Chesney had imitated poor Waghorn, and sacrificed every personal interest between 1838 and the Crimean War, he might have realised his aim; but a strong affirmative impression certainly exists in my mind on that point. When Sir William Andrew took up the question, after the war, Chesney did his utmost to promote success; but the political conditions had changed, and a word from Napoleon III. to Lord Palmerston was sufficient to wreck the scheme at a moment, when triumph seemed assured. Neither in their account of this affair, nor in their description of subsequent efforts, do the biographers give sufficient prominence to the part Sir William Andrew played in the Euphrates Question. His name is introduced only in a casual fashion, and his share in the transactions is unduly minimised; yet it is not saying too much to affirm that from 1856 until 1870 he did more than Chesney to fix public attention on the matter by his books, pamphlets, and lectures, to say nothing of the personal pressure he brought to bear upon statesmen and politicians of note. I nourish a strong conviction that if Chesney had enjoyed an alliance with Sir William Andrew in 1838, the Euphrates Valley Railway would have been an accomplished fact long before the Crimean War.

Then why did not Sir William Andrew help Chesney in 1838? some will ask. In reply, two excellent reasons are forthcoming. When Chesney came back from his official survey of the route, Sir William Andrew was a relatively young and unknown man; and probably Chesney, who always seems to have thought more of influencing functionaries than of exciting public interest, would have resented any such alliance. Moreover, Sir William Andrew had himself begun to turn his attention to another great task, quite as colossal in its way as Chesney's, namely, that of establishing railways in India itself. Railways in India seem so commonplace now-a-days, that when I point out that Sir William Andrew was the first to call public and official attention to railway communication there, by his *Indian Railways* (1846), which went through three editions, and that he further influenced largely the course and the construction of the lines by his views, I shall possibly excite less gratitude than is really due. But, surely, all politicians will agree that the man who conceived the idea of a railway running from the sea up the Indus to the northern barrier range, with branches thrown out to the Khyber and Bolan passes, to protect India from Russia, and who hammered away at the Government and the public, until the whole, or practically the whole, of that scheme was accomplished, deserves the applause of the nation. The idea of a railway to Candahar *via* the Bolan, which is now being constructed as the pivot of Indian defence, was advocated by Sir William Andrew so long ago as during the Mutiny; and since then he has never ceased to avail himself of his position as Chairman of the Scinde and Punjaub Railway, to urge the scheme upon the Government. But for his energetic advocacy, the Indus railway system would have been in a far more backward condition, and Herat, doubtless, would have been lost.

Like Chesney, he has been unsuccessful in the Euphrates Valley part of his career; but, unlike Chesney, no one can say his career in general has been a failure. His primary object in life—providing India with a complete railway system—has been so far accomplished, that when the Government take over the Scinde and Punjab Railway this year, and place the whole of the Indus-Afghanistan system under State control, he can withdraw from the scene of action, conscious that his aim has been realised. As regards the Euphrates Valley Railway, which has been a subsidiary object, he can devote the remaining years of a useful life to its advocacy, and now that the rapidity of Russian railway advance is turning the eyes of England afresh in that direction, he may yet hope to see something done to secure its realisation. We live in an age of marvels. Who thought, five years ago, when O'Donovan dashed into Merv, and broke the isolation of the Tekke man-stealers, that the Russian locomotive would be running into the oasis in 1886? Who thought, five years ago, Russia would be contemplating a railway to Herat and India? Certainly the Marquis of Hartington did not, for he heaped angry ridicule upon a member who asked the preposterous question as to whether Russia was making a railway in the direction of Askabad and Merv. Two years ago—who thought that in a couple of years, Penjdeh would be in the Postal Union, and that it would be possible to safely send an ordinary pamphlet for a half-penny from London to the Afghan frontier?

These are miracles of progress. Yet English politicians are so perverse that they derive no instruction from them. We know as an absolute fact that any ordinary Russian or English engineer, could complete railway communication between Askabad and Pishin, and thereby between London and Calcutta, in a couple of years; and we are hourly told by military men that, if Russia thrusts her railway as far as Herat, the defence of India will be most wofully impaired and threatened. Yet politicians talk and act as though it were an utter impossibility for Russia to make a railway to India this side of the twentieth century:

And if Russia has a railway to attack India, must we not have one to defend it? Clearly, it is not sufficient to confine our efforts to making railway communication between India proper and Pishin. What we need is to lessen the distance between England and India. There is only one way to do this. That way is to construct a railway between the Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus, and the Persian Gulf—in other words, to build the line by the route General Chesney first surveyed, and which Sir William Andrew has since so ably advocated.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Mr. Bram Stoker recently gave a lecture at the London Institution on "Personal Impressions of America". The social life of the United States, he said, was affected by the great range of temperature, there being degrees of heat in summer and cold in winter to which we were strangers. Thus every arrangement of domestic economy must be made duplicate. Consequent on the scarcity and expense of domestic service, social routine and social appliances were formulated to the simplest possible plan. The immense residential hotels were a natural growth. These were to be found in every city of the Union, and some were of vast extent, being able to supply accommodation for 800 or 1,000 persons. In Coney Island, near New York, there were seaside hotels where 10,000 persons could put up; and one of these was pointed out as being an example—perhaps the only one—of a building so large as to be able to exemplify, with its roof tree duly levelled, the curvature of the earth's surface. For the same reason the system of houses apportioned in flats, with a common kitchen and often a common service, had multiplied to a great degree. All through America the major part of domestic service was undertaken by Irish and negroes, with here and there Germans and Italians. Up to the present time in the United States domestic service had been regarded as one of the lower orders of work; and it was only within his own experience of the country, beginning in the autumn of 1883, that liveries were to be seen, except at rare intervals, even with carriage servants. He had several times heard the fact of their existence loudly deplored by Americans, who looked on it as a sign of the waning of that spirit of independence which had hitherto characterised the citizens of the country. All through America men and women of the working classes were much better dressed than at home—and this under the penalising condition of a heavy import duty. A traveller could not possibly distinguish classes, as here, with the exception of tramps, who were at times treated with ruthless severity. Nearly every one of moderate means had some country or seaside residence. It might be small, but was the absolute possession of the owner. The possession of real estate was in every way fostered and encouraged by the policy of the United States. Land was supposed to be held for useful purposes, and its transfer was exceedingly cheap and simple. A few hours and a few dollars could transfer a whole estate. (Cheers.) Amongst the conveniences and facilities of life springing from the highly-developed organization of a limited service he might mention the fire-brigade and the messenger department. In New York, Chicago, and, he believed, San Francisco, the way in which the work was done was quite wonderful. He would describe a fire station at night. The main room was separated from the street by great closed gates. Within the gate was a large waggon piled with ladders and all the implements necessary for raising them in the fewest seconds possible. Behind was a fire-engine. A little way back on each side were horses tethered in stalls. From the sides of the room brass poles two inches thick rose up through circular openings in the ceiling, 3 or 4 feet across, to the room above. One man was writing at a desk. No one else was visible. The firemen were asleep in their beds upstairs. An electric gong sounded, and in a second everything was changed, and the place became instinct with life and action. The same mechanism which struck the gong released the horses, who rushed into the shafts of the ladder waggon. The men jumped from their beds into their big boots which stood ready for them, and slid down the brass rods into the room below, jumping on the escape, where their coats and helmets hung ready for them. The harness of the horses was suspended by strings from the ceiling; one snap of a buckle on the collar of each and the harnessing was done. The action of taking the reins detached the supporting strings, which were counterweighted and disappeared. The gates flew open, and fully manned and equipped, the rescuing escape rushed on its way. It was almost incredible till one saw it done, but commonly seven seconds after the gong had sounded the fire-escape was at full gallop in the street, and the time had been so low as four seconds. The fire engines were also got out with marvellous rapidity. In the cellars of the station were fixed boilers in connection with the engines, which were kept filled with boiling water at high pressure. By an automatic contrivance the movement of the engine from its place cut off the connection and lighted the fire of the boiler so as to keep up the existing pressure of steam. In the messenger service boys in uniform were kept at offices to be sent out at a fixed tariff for time or distance. These offices were in telegraphic communication with livery establishments, with the police and fire stations, and with the vast majority of private dwellings—in fact with every one who would establish a signal in his house. Thus, by ringing an electric bell in a specified manner—one, two, three, or four—one could summon a messenger boy, a carriage, a policeman, or a fire brigade. One of the most marked characteristics of American life was the high regard in which woman was held. It seemed now and then as if a page of an old book of chivalry had been taken as the text of a social law. Everywhere there was the greatest difference, everywhere a protective spirit. Such a thing as a woman suffering molestation or affront, save at the hands of the criminal classes, was almost unknown, and would be promptly resented by the first man coming along. In banks, which, according to our ideas, were generally undermanned, the customers formed a queue, and every man took his place and waited; but when a woman came in she at once headed the rank instead of taking her place in it. A half-grown girl or a servant maid would thus keep waiting in the busiest hours of the day men whose minutes were golden. In the United States a young woman was almost as free to think and act for herself as a young man was; but this freedom had its correlative in a very stringent law of personal discretion. The natural bridge between social and political life was education. Sometimes the amount of knowledge shown where one did not expect it almost gave a shock to the stranger. For instance, a hackman in Chicago showed him (Mr. Stoker) a building, specifying it as a scientific institution. "What do they teach?" "Oh, every form of scientific knowledge from pure mathematics to practical engineering." (Laughter.) Referring to politics, Mr. Stoker said he used the word purely in the English and not in the American sense, and in no wise in connection with party strife. In America the word had fallen very low, and a "politician," unless they heard or knew to the contrary, was a man whom it was perhaps as well not to trust too much. He should prefer to designate those who took an active part in the higher administration as statesmen, so as to avoid any confusion of ideas. The whole constitutional structure of the Republic was cellular, built up from entities through various minor forms and agglomerations into a compact, cohesive, and perfect mass; and, like all cellular formations, it was a natural growth. The impression which he thought an unprejudiced Englishman must derive from a first knowledge of the American political system was one of the extraordinary perfections of its theory and the elasticity of its working. In speaking of the practical nature of the Americans, Mr. Stoker cited in illustration the riots at Cincinnati, ever since which he understood the administration of justice had been unattended with complaint; and the manner in which a great committee was formed in Chicago for the detection of election frauds—the result being the punishment of more than a hundred election judges. In social matters, too, action when taken to mend abuses was quick. Again, the practical spirit was manifested in the change from solar to standard time, the country being divided into four parallel sections running north and south, and each division going westward being an hour behind the preceding one. It must not be for an instant imagined that because the Americans were practical they were devoid of sentiment. On the contrary, the national sentiment was as strong as that of any country he knew, and he had never in his own experience met with a want of sentiment in individuals. There was everywhere, latent or apparent, a strong sense of humour—mainly of a dry kind. In Chicago he saw a notice on the side of a house where there was an office in the basement, whose entrance was protected by a balustrade, "Wanted, a loafer, to sit on this rail." (Laughter.) In New York there was an inscription beside the cigar light in a tobacconist's shop, "Take care you light it well. It will save trouble to the Recording Angel." A negro preacher, who was dependent on the weekly offertory, received his hat, which had been sent round for a collection, empty, on which he said, "Bress de Lord—bress de good Lord—dat I got back my hat." (Laughter.) One great trait of character observable was that a joke was taken in good part. He found a universal tolerant good humour, and hearty appreciation of everything which was worthy. There was no doubt whatever that there was throughout America a widespread tolerance—and surely it was a noble substratum on which to build a temple of a nation's greatness. His feeling of the sentiments and his experience of the working of institutions of America satisfied him that in future developments of country, or of race, or of policies which were to sway the world, we need never fear the development of popular government. He took away with him from the shores of America a feeling of love and gratitude towards its people, and one of joy that England's first-born child had arrived at so noble a stature. We had not, all the world through, so strong an ally, so close a friend.

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Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
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From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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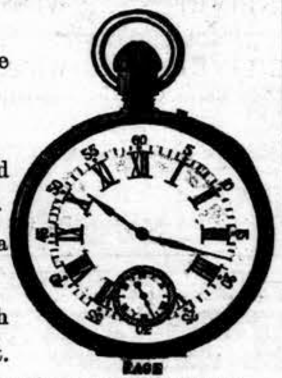

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS — EVERYWHERE. 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

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Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

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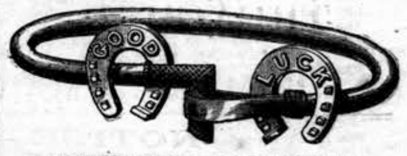
A NEW SILVER SPORTING BROOCH.
Boar's Head, Horse-Shoe, and Nail. Rs. 6 Cash.



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New Gold Horse-Shoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch. Rs. 45 Cash.

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January 22nd, 1886.

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We have a large and varied stock of fancy articles, suitable for presentations to Ladies and Gentlemen on the Valentine day, which are too numerous to detail. Inspection kindly invited.

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"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

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Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

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vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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TREACHER'S **"GLENLIVET"** WHISKY

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.				CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's ...	GLENLIVET ...	Whisky ...	22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

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The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

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Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

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Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

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Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

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The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

TABLE WATERS.

Supplied in ordinary Corked or Patent Bottles as illustration.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, &c.	0 12	SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the spring	1 0
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1 0	SODA WATER, pure, sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12
GINGER ALE, delicately aromatic and grateful	...	TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine, of agreeable flavour	1 0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1 8	VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses	1 4
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0 12		

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.
Special Terms to Messes and Traders.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARNING.—Buyers of the well-known STEEL and FILES made by the old established firm of THOMAS JOWITT AND SONS, of SHEFFIELD, are hereby warned against being induced to accept, as of this firm's manufacture, any goods not bearing one or other of the following Brands. All of these are their registered Trade Marks, and to infringe them is felony.

FOR FILES. HAND CUT — TRADE MARK TESTED

FOR STEEL. THOS JOWITT — J T. JOWITT — TRADE MARK J — TRADE MARK TESTED — Thos Jowitt

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NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring,** great **Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. **Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.**

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

NOTICES.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
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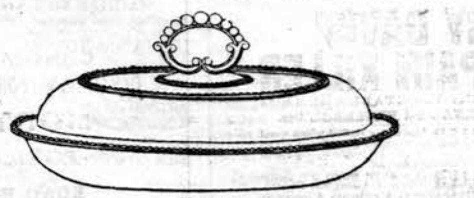

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No. 5525.—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.

Per pair ....Rs. 90. | Per set of four......Rs. 180.

No. 5525.—Entree or Corner Dishes, WITH HOT WATER PARTS, consisting of Electro-plated Dish and Cover with moveable handle and warmer, each pair forming at pleasure 6 separate Dishes, each set making 12 Dishes when required.

Per pair ....Rs. 133. | Per set of four......Rs. 266.

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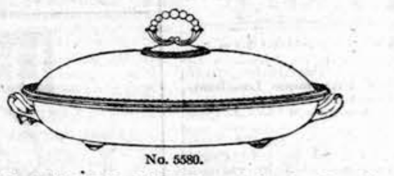

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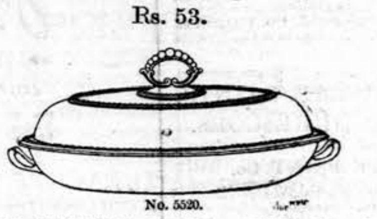

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No. 5520.—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10¼ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required. Rs. 72.

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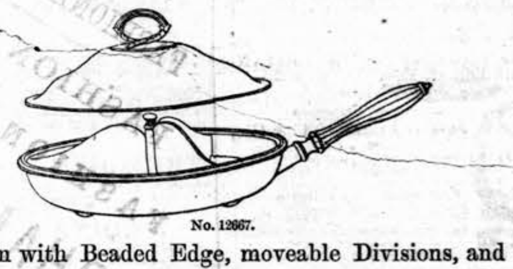

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No. 12667.—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

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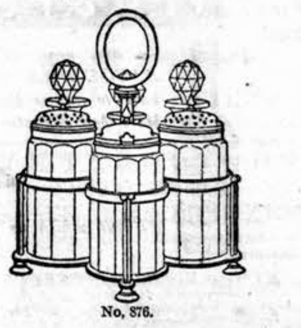

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No. 876.—6 Cut Glass Bottles.	Rs. 45	No. 886.—6 Cut Glass Bottles.	Rs. 36
Do. 4 do. do.	„ 36	Do. 5 do. do.	„ 32
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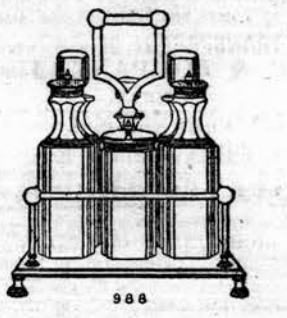

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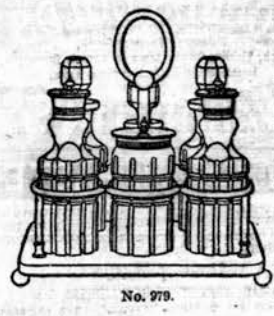

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No. 988.—6 Cut Glass Bottles.	Rs. 70	No. 979.—6 Cut Glass Bottles.	Rs. 52
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.